The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 53 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

| Date of Sailing About. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 | | | | |
| 6th March | Caledonia | 8000 | -- -- | -- |
| 13th " | Egypt | 8000 | -- -- | -- |
| 20th " | Kashgar (a) | 9000 | -- -- | -- |
| 27th " | Salsette | 6000 | Medina | 12500 |
| 3rd April | Arabia | 8000 | -- -- | -- |
| 10th " | Salsette | 6000 | Mongolia | 10000 |
| 17th " | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11500 | -- -- | -- |
| 24th " | Salsette | 6000 | Malwa | 11000 |
| 1st May | Persia | 8000 | -- -- | -- |

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commander. | Ton | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tosan Maru | Y. Nakano' | 8866 | 24th Feb. | 7th March. |
| Jinsen Maru | T Terada | 8786 | 11th March | 23rd March |
| Ikoma Maru | B. Fukui | 2987 | 20th March | 31st March |

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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**Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.**

**GAZDAR & Co.,**

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

*28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

**Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.**

## BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up ... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot ,Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

## SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Karachi about. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Paris | 9239 | 20th March | 22nd March |
| City of Cairo | 7700 | 10th April | 12th April |
| City of Calcutta | 7636 | .... | 5th May |
| City of Poona | 7474 | 12th May | .... |
| City of Birmingham | 7497 | 5th June | .... |

| FARES | 1st class Single. | 1st class Returns | 2nd class "Single' | 2nd class Returns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London viaMarseilles | 653 | 1,091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool | 605 | 957 | 463 | 704 |
| London viaMarseilles out from Liverpool. | -- | 999 | -- | 737 |

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

## BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.,

Subscribed Capital ... ... £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH
Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st, January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels | Tons | Sailing date. | Time. | Routes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "DWARKA," | 1,695, | Thursday, 4th | March | §C. M. |
| "LHASA," | 2,184, | Friday 5th | March | Direct |
| "LINGA" | 2,185, | Mon. 8th March, | | ‡P. B., D. and C. M. |

§Cutch Mandvi.

‡P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons on Thursday 4th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on 4th March calling at Verawal and Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, about 6th March calling at Lamoo Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

3rd March 1915.

## SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captain | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. "Olympia" | 5124 | J.L.Henderson | 7th March 1915 |
| S.S. "Scindia" | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 26th March 1915 |
| S.S. "Elysia" | 6368 | J. Kinnaird | 4th April 1915 |
| S.S. "Circassia" | 6722 | C.F. Osborne | R.N.R. 17th April 1915 |
| S.S. "Castalia" | 6388 | ..... | 24th April. 1915 |

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | 413 | 827 |
| Bombay to Port Said | 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 653 | 990 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | 841 | 1,431 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez | 446 | ... |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric...fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | Rs. | 20,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up | Rs. | 10,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Rs. | 3,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 6 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

## BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £ | 1,500,000 |
| Called-up Capital | £ | 600,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £ | 900,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £ | 45,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. ( Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., ( Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

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THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

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WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR;
STONEGATE,
*November 11th*, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

---

GENTLEMEN'S SLEEPING SUITS Rs. 7-8.

Made from the new material known as "COTTENA" which is hard wearing, cool and absorbent, stocked in a variety of colourings and new designs.

AN IDEAL MATERIAL FOR TROPICAL WEAR.

Send for self measurement form and patterns.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

## BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen | 48,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | " | 80,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | " | 19,250,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Lioyang | Pekin |
| Changchun | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Dairen (Dalney) | London | San Francisco |
| Hankow | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Harbin | Fengtien (Mukden) | Tiehling |
| Hong Kong | Nagasaki | Tientain |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Tokyo |
| Kobe | New York | Tsingtau |
| Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.) | Osaka | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 227.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. | 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID UP | Rs. | 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Rs. | 5,50,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BALABHAI—Your loving parents feel deeply grieved at your absence. Whatever the cause they would be delighted to receive you and do all in their power to make you happy. 5495

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2590

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furnitire Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 332

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

## WANTED.

WANTED a gentleman to share a room with another gentleman in a comfortable flat conveniently situated in the Fort good table and modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver.—Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED immediately a married couple or gentleman as paying guests in a select home in Wodehouse Road, facing west. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3126

WANTED immediately a COMPETENT DRAUGHTSMAN with knowledge of Masonry Bridge work. Apply personally with testimonials between 2 to 5 p.m., (S.T.), to Mr. R. S. GANGOLLY, Civil Engineer, New Sandhurst Road, Alli Mahomed Kassam's Building, 3rd Floor, No. 2. 5599

WANTED a HEAD CLERK and Accountant for the District Engineer's office of the Bakarganj District Board on a salary of Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 120 by annual increment of Rs. 4. Only passed 4th Grade Accountants need apply.
Applications will be received by undersigned up to 20th March, 1915.
H. O'BRIEN, C.E., M.S.E.,
District Engineer, Barisal, East Bengal. 3130

WANTED a CIVIL ENGINEER for the charge of the Public Works Department of the Manipur State, Assam. Must be pure European, fully qualified, and preference will be given to applicants having some experience in Waterworks. Pay Rs. 500—20—600, fixed travelling allowance Rs. 70, free furnished house, will be required to keep a motor or motor cycle. Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be addressed to—
J. C. HIGGINS, I. C. S.,
Vice-President of the Manipur State Darbar,
Imphal, Manipur State, Assam. 3120

WANTED a DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Palamau on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem (with first class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations). No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L.S.G., dated 20th December, 1901, as amended by Government Notifications No. 1198 T. M. dated 18th June 1906 and No. 891 T. L. S. G., dated 23rd September, 1911. The District Engineer will have also to supervise the Imperial and Provincial works and repairs, for which he will get 5 per cent. remuneration on the total expenditure over and above his salary.
Applications with necessary certificates and testimonials to be submitted on or before the 15th March, 1915, in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman, District Board, and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer."
With each application should be sent a suitable envelope, addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, for return of the certificates in the event of the application being unsuccessful.
A. GARRETT,
Chairman, District Board,
Palamau.
Daltonganj,
The 12th February, 1915. 3129

## WANTED.

WANTED—A BRITISH BANDMASTER for the 66th Punjabis. Terms on application to BAND PRESIDENT, 66th Punjabis, Jhelum. 3131

WANTED a smart young lady as CANVASSER on salary and COMMISSION. Typist preferred. Write to Box No. 166, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5601

MUSIC LESSONS.—On Piano Violin, Mandoline, Banjo, Guitar, etc., taught at moderate charges Apply to Box No. 156, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5600

WANTED for a Commercial firm, Clerks knowing shorthand and Typewriting. Apply sharp stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 164, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5595

WANTED.—INTELLIGENT CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, must be good typist. Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply personally 10 a.m. Friday, 5th March, to NAVAL SECRETARY, R. I. M. Dockyard. 5602

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG ENGLISH LADY with a wide experience in teaching is prepared to give lessons in English to foreign gentlemen.
Terms on application to Box No. 160 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5567

WANTED to purchase a receipt for dyeing hair jet black without poisonous drugs. Handsome price will be paid to the party who has a genuine tried, receipe. Apply to Box No. 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5540

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

RACING PONIES FOR SALE.—SIR KNIGHT. BEN HUR, ANAY MASTER BILL, and LOTUS to be sold as H. H. Nawab of Sachin is giving up racing. Apply A. S. OOMER, Moreland Road, Bombay. 5444

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY consisting of bungalows, chawls, stable &c., in one of the best localities of Bombay (Girgaum). Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 127 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5422

FOR SALE.—MOTOR GARAGE with fully equipped workshop. The property of INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB Co., Ltd., Chaupatti. Inspection invited. Offiers to be sent to INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB Co., Ltd., Calcutta. 5584.

BEST KASHMIR APPLES available in wholesale or retail at any time. Apply to POWMULL GUNDHAMULL of Rawalpindi, Sodagar, near Crawford Market, Sitaram Buildings Post Office top floor. 5592

## TO BE LET.

TO LET—Two double rooms with board, outside meals also supplied. Apply Mrs. MATCHIN, Florence House, Apollo Bunder. 5588

TO LET.—Flats and rooms in "SUNNYSIDE," Cirrus Avenue, behind Byculla Club. All modern conveniences. Apply on the premises. 5593

TO BE LET.—SECOND FLOOR of house in Hughes Road, next to Police Station, consisting of sitting room, dining room, five bed-rooms with bath rooms, electric lights, servants' quarters, either garage or stabling accommodation. For further particulars apply to OWNER on the premises. 5597

## NOTICES.

S. S, "CAIRO"

ARRIVED ON 1ST MARCH, 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

## NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to take abkari contract of Partabgarh State from October, 1916 for 5 years should apply to undersigned for full particulars. Present contractor has offered fifty thousand rupees; applicant bidding highest would receive attention.
SECRETARY TO THE
MAHARAJ KUMAR PARTABGARH,
5436 RAJPUTANA.

## NOTICES.

To,
THE HON'BLE.
SIR JAMSHETJEE JEEJIBHOY, BART.,
SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

WE, the undersigned citizens of Bombay, have the honour to request you to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay in the TOWN HALL for the purpose of giving expression to the profound grief and sense of heavy loss sustained by the premature death of the HON'BLE MR. G. K. GOKHALE, C.I.E., and for taking measures to worthily commemorate his great and distinguished public services.

BOMBAY, 27th February, 1915.

We remain,
Yours faithfully,

| | |
|---|---|
| B. SCOTT. | DADABHAI NAROJI |
| R. A. LAMB. | AGAH KHAN. |
| C. H. HILL. | PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA. |
| D. D. DAVAR. | M. B. CHAUBAL. |
| P. D. PATTANI. | J. J. HEATON. |
| N. C. MCLEOD. | S. L. BATCHELOR. |
| DINSHAW PETIT | L. A. SHAH. |
| COWASJEE JEHANGIR. | CURRIMBHAI EBRAHIM. |
| SASSOON DAVID. | N. G. CHANDAVARKAR. |
| EBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA. | FAZULBHAI CURRIMBHAI. |
| BHALCHAND RAKRISHNA. | JAMES BEGBIE. |
| MARSHALL REED. | D. J. TATA. |
| VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY. | F. SPROTT |
| D. MACKICHAN. | BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT. |
| SHAPOORJEE B. BROACHA. | CHIMANLAL H. SETALWAD. |
| GOCULDAS K. PARUKH. | TRIBHOWANDAS VARJIWANDAS. |
| MERWANJEE M. CAMA. | JUGMOHANDAS VARJIWANDAS. |
| LALOOBHAI SAMALDAS. | H. A. WADYA. |
| W. L. GRAHAM. | J. L. RIEU. |
| N. J. GAMADIA. | R. J. TATA. |
| NARROTAM M. GOCULDAS. | D. E. WATCHA. |
| P. E. PERCIVAL. | A. H. S. ASTON. |
| DARAB DASTUR PESHOTAN SANJANA. | KAIKHOSHRU DASTUR JAMASPJI. |
| FARDUNJEE M. DASTUR. | M. A. JINNAH. |
| D. N. BADHURJEE. | D. A. D'MONTE. |
| FAZULBHAI M. CHINOY. | F. S. TALEYARKHAN. |
| STANLEY REED. | MANMOHANDAS RAMJEE. |
| B. G. HORNIMAN. | G. S. RAO. |
| JEHANGIR B. MURZBAN. | HAJEE USUF HAJEE ISMAIL. |
| F. F. GORDON. | R. RAO. |
| RUSTOM N. VATCHAGHANDY. | GORDHANDAS KHATAU |
| JAMSHEDJI A. WADIA. | O. V. MULLER. |
| A. C. L. WILKINSON. | F. C. RIMINGTON. |
| HORMUSJEE M. CAMA. | JEHANGIR DOSSABHAI FRAMJEE |
| W. HERBERT SCOTT. | A. M. TOD. |
| H. J. BHABHA. | RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHAI |
| J. E. MODY | COWASJEE JALBHAI SETT. |
| CHUNILAL V. MEHTA. | R. D. SETHNA. |
| CASSAMALI JA RAZBHAI PEERBHAI. | A. M. KAJIJI. |
| JEHANGIR B. PETIT. | PURSHOTAMDAS THAKOREDAS. |
| J. M. FRAMJEE PATEL. | RUSTOM S. POWVALLA. |
| H. P. DASTUR. | E. JENNINGS. |
| COWASJEE B. SETHNA. | HORMUSJEE N. VAKIL. |
| N. V. MANDLIK. | ARDESHIR FRAMJEE. |
| DINSHAW J. VAKIL. | JAMSHED N. BAHADHURJEE. |
| BHULABHAI J. DESAI. | K. NATRAJAN. |
| TRIBHOWANDAS MANGALDAS NATHOOBHAI. | MULJEE B. BARBHAYA. |
| C. M. CURSETJEE. | BHAISHANKER NANABHAI. |
| GULABCHAND M. DAMANIA. | COWASJEE JEHANGIR (JR.) |
| D. G. PADHAYE. | MADHAVJEE VIRJEE. |
| FRAMJEE D. PANDAY. | V. N. BHAJEKAR. |
| MORARJEE VASSONJEE MANJEE. | G. K. DEVDHAR. |
| J. H. BHABHA. | K. S. PANWALLA. |
| GOLABCHAND DEVCHAND. | BHAVANIDAS NARANDAS MOTIWALLA. |
| CHAGANLAL DAYABHAI. | SHAPURJEE N. CHANDABHAI. |
| VISHWANATH P. VAIDYA. | TRIBHOVANDAS M. MALVI. |
| F. R. PARUKH. | RUSTOM P. JEHANGIR. |
| N. B. SAKLATWALLA. | DHARAMSEY J. THACKER. |
| RUSTOM N. RANINA. | F. M. KANGA. |
| N. V. GOKHALE. | HORMUSJEE D. PADUMJEE. |
| B. N. GAMADIA. | HIRALAL D. NANAVATI. |
| FRAMROZE A. VAKIL. | V. F. TARAPOREWALLA. |
| D. S. CAPTAIN. | RUTTONSHA E. KOHIYAR. |
| P. A. WADIA. | SALEBHAI K. BARODAWALLA. |
| HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY. | FRAMJEE B. MASTER. |
| MADHAVJEE DAMODARDAS THACKERSEY | RATANSI DHARAMSI MORARJEE. |

and 15,000 (fifteen thousand) others.

In accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay in the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1915, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

JAMSHETJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY, 2nd March, 1915.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 989 of 1913.

MAJANBAI wife of NOOROO MADARI and Others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
HALIMJIBAI widow of CHAND KARIM MAHOMED and Others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of August 1914 the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on Saturday the 27th day of March 1915 at the hour of four O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of he plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the eastern side of Old Bengalpure Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 69 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. B 1519, New No. 7274, Old Survey No. B 755 and New Survey No. 2351 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1528 and street No. 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the Sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Old Bengalpura street, on the north by the property of Khimji Jiwa and on the south by the property of Vora Tajbhai Bodabhai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 13th day of February, 1915.
(Sd.) J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.
5517

## NOTICE.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be removed to Canada Buildings, (first floor entrance Home Street,) Fort, Bombay, from THURSDAY, 4th March, 1915.
For and on behalf of the Akola and Mid India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited—
TRICUMJEE JIVANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
5594

## BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (S.T.), on THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1915, for:
1. Annual Repairs to Trust Properties and Petty Repairs generally and
II. The supply of Petty Stores for the year 1915-16.
2. Forms of contract, specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 each be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 for item No. I. and Rs. 1,000 for item No. II. to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash or Public Securities or to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.
4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Board.
(Sd.) F. WATSON, A.M.I.C.E.,
5531- Trust Engineer.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

PROTECTED WAREHOUSES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to para 3 B of the Warehouse By-laws it is hereby notified that B Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, is, until further notice, exclusively set apart for the storage of Piece-goods, Yarns and other Textile Fabrics (excluding Gunnies and Hossians) in original bales and cases and metals.
By order of the Trustees
J. A. CHERRY,
Manager.
Bombay, 25th February, 1915.
5578

## WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi, at 8 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1915.
BUSINESS.
1. Proposed further donation to the War Relief Fund.
By Order,
I. REYNOLDS,
Ag.-Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1915. 5605

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Auction Sale of corrugated Sheets, Stones, Windows and Doors. Under instructions from the Engineer-in-charge, Harbour Branch Extension, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 3rd instant, sell by public auction, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.). at No. 9 and 10 Sheds at the Goods Inspector's End of the Sheds at Wadi Bunder opposite the Electric Power Station the following:—
Small corrugated Iron Sheds, Heaps of broken Stones, one large lot of Wooden doors windows and ventilations and a lot of wooden pieces etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 8th March, 1915, at 11 a.m., (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1915, to 31st March, 1916, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford, Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road, and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods, at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1915 to 31st March, 1916.
For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

URGENT NOTICE.

Auction sale of "Saboo Palace" which is to take place on THURSDAY the 25th Ultimo is further adjourned to SUNDAY the 7th March, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) and if on that day the reserved price for the whole lot is not obtained then the bungalow will be sold separately immediately thereafter and the sale of the furniture and moveables will commence on Monday the 8th March, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m., (S. T.), each day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A very rare and unique opportunity for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want a very grand and comfortable place very richly and tastefully decorated and furnished and situated right near the sea with a charming outlook.
By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on SUNDAY the 7th March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), in one lot and altogether the very handsome and unique architectural and ornamental building formerly known as "Miramar" but at present known as "Saboo Palace" situate at Narayen Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay together with its rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain china and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, side boards dining table, wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs, all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and rest imported from England.
Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers Messrs. Reid and Barton.
Porcelain ware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby and Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.
Best carara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.
English and Indian Silver Ware and carved Ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A Wyland at Agra made to order; and Axminister stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.
Oil paintings by some well known painters.
Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks and Co., and others.
Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.
Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.
The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who has made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India. Should at such sale in one whole lot of the property and furniture, etc., the reserved price which shall be fixed therefor shall not be obtained, then and in that case the bungalow with its lands, gardens, outhouses, and appurtenances and with all the fixtures shall be sold separately from the furniture immediately thereafter on the same day, viz., the 7th day of March 1915; and the furniture and all other moveables will be sold separately on MONDAY, the 8th March, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and on the following days.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned or of Messrs. Payne and Co., or of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said executors at their office No. 90 and No. 29, Esplanade Road Fort, respectively.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

## AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong Englishbuilt rubber-tyred victoria with a chestnut waler mare and a set of English harness.
By order of Mr. N. R. Freitas and on account and risk of Bora samsudin Tyeballi Jodiawala.
1 second-hand glass square fronted miniature brougham with bicycle wheels newly rubbered.

On SUNDAY the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cooper house corner Grant Road, near London Hotel, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and open carved household furniture, rich glass ware best plated ware by Reed and Barton and Elkington, solid Mahogany sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side-boards and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, table and hall electric lamps, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, rich ornaments, old Satsooma teasets and vases, bronze and parian figures, blackwood carved furniture, one cottage piano one large musical box, wall clocks, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyras, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, bent wood chairs, verandah benches, hat and umbrella stands, etc., etc., the property of T. J. Symes, Esq., and others.
The property of another gentleman.
One Englishbuilt rubber-tyred single seated. Doctor's brougham in good order.
Doctor's brougham in good order.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1915.

### MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. John Richards & Co., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, 5th day of March at 3 p.m. (S.T.), a consignment of fairy light lamps and chandeliers of 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 21 25 lights of different colours and shades just imported from England per s.s. Nirwana.
Each lot will be sold separtely to suit purchasers.
The goods will be on view from Thursday.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.),

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th day of March, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, the houshold teak and blackwood artistic furniture made by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge Roberts and others such as dining table and chairs, dinnerwaggon, meatsafe, dumbwaiters, drawing-room sets lined tapestry and velvet, hatstands, tiled teapoys, octagon table by Roberts, Wimbridge made large book case, marble top centre table, very rich jardineers on stands, rich partition screen, single and double clothes and hanging almiras, single iron and wooden bedsteads, baba cots, wall fancy brackets rocking and easy chairs, galvanized tanks to hold 100 gallons of water (made by Richardson and Cruddas) and safe by Harichand Mancharam size 30 by 30 by 30 the property of Mrs. E. Webster and others.
The property of another party such as drawing room suites lined velvet and tapestry tiled teapoys, hatstands, wall brackets, electrical goods such a electric globes, fans table and ceiling, accumulators, etc.
Goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FRONTING KHOTECHI WADI AT GIRGAUM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messers. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas by virtue of the Power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 27th day of July, 1912, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, sell by public auction the under described immovable property on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuages, tenements or a dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khotechi Wadi near Girgaum fronting the said Khotechi Wadi on the South and East side thereof without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Philip Miranda, on or towards the South and East by Khotechi Wadi public passage aforesaid and on or towards the West by the property of Cathedral of N. S. De Esperance and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 674, new No. 3023, old survey No. 2/559 and new survey No. 2/7755 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1155 and Street No. 102, Khotechi Wadi.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds application may be made to Messers. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., attorneys for the mortgagees herein at their office at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd March 1915.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

# AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT ! Tel. No. 1271.

A Thrilling and Absorbing Detective Drama

IN THREE PARTS

## THE MYSTERIOUS CLUB

INTERESTING. ABSORBING. EXCITING.

The sinister operations of what is in effect a Suicide Club are cleverly depicted in this Engrossing Film.

INGENIOUS. ENGROSSING. SENSATIONAL.

NOVELTY IN SETTING & TREATMENT. PLENTY TO KEEP THE INTEREST ALIVE.

A mysterious succession of suicides leads to the tracking down of the leader of an iniquitous club, and his capture is effected after some very exciting scenes.

DO NOT MISS THIS FINE 'TEC DRAMA.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

# OLYMPIA CINEMA

'Phone | SANDHURST ROAD | No. 1266.

JUST A REMINDER

THE LAST 3 NIGHTS OF THE FILM OF FILMS

## DETECTIVE FINN

AND

THE FOREIGN SPIES

Thrilling, Exciting, Nothing Objectionable, a sure attraction.
4,000 FEET of Sensational Pictures.
Our another attraction

CHAMPION WRESTLERS

A FILM OF GREAT SPORTING INTEREST.

Our Latest War Topical and Comics.

3 SHOWS at 7, 8-45 & 10-30. POPULAR PRICES.

THE FILM MASTERPIECE.

THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS

Will be Presented next Saturday.

LOOK OUT FOR OUR ANOTHER GREAT SERIAL 36,000 FEET LONG.
TO BE SCREENED VERY SHORTLY.

# EMPIRE THEATRE

Bastion Road.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON

By kind permission of Commander E. R. DOWELL, R.N.R., the P. & O. R.M.S. "CALEDONIA" will introduce their Company of Merry Makers in a

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF THE IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR FUND (WOMEN'S BRANCH)

ON

Wednesday, 3rd March, 1915.

Commencing 9-30 p. m. (S. T.) Sharp.

Pierrot Troupe
Bright Songs
Good Music
Latest London Hits
Impersonations
Original and Amusing

Prices of Admission:

Reserved Seats .. .. Rs. 4 & Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats .. Rs. 2 & Re. 1

Soldiers & Sailors in Uniform, Half Price.
Plan and Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

# IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD

TO-NIGHT

SEEING IS BELIEVING

There are heaps of things we could say about that Rattling Pathe Exclusive

ROCAMBOLE

THE TERROR OF PARIS.

BUT WE WANT YOU TO FORM your own opinion, this you can do by making a point of

SEEING IT FOR YOURSELF.

We anticipate your judgment in the belief that it will coincide with ours.

This Thrilling Exclusive is full of Sensational Episodes and is bound to please you.

ALSO

The Second Instalment of that Wonderfully Interesting Film

THE OCEAN BATTLEFIELD

AND

A Comedy by M. Prince in his happiest vein.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

# EXCELSIOR.

At 6-30 & 10 p. m.

HANSFORD & READ

Duetists and Dancers.

WIFFLES' MASCOT UMBRELLA

M. Prince in a 3 act Comedy.

KINEMACOLOUR

MOSCOW AND THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Same Programme in both Performances.

# SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Thursday, 4th March at 6-45 p.m.:

FINAL

Gordon's Team *v.* Winners of the Semi-final.

There will be a General Session from 6 to 8 this day and not Club Session as usual.

Friday, 5th March at 9-30 p.m.:

CINDERELLA DANCE.

Tuesday, 16th March at 9-30 p.m.:

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

By Appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

# PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) Hornby Road
BOMBAY

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

*Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically,* and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia; Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below.):—

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phirose M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them; and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) H. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion.

D-12


## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 2,

The weather is abnormally disturbed over the Peninsula and unusually heavy rain has occurred over the Central Provinces and the south.

The chief amounts are:—Akola, Amraoti and Parbhani one and a half inches, Pendra Chanda, Aurangabad, Bellary, Calicut and Cochin one.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into Gujarat and decrease elsewhere.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd March 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Temperature is in defect both during the day and at night at Agra and Jhansi and during the day at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in east Rajputana and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi and in defect in east Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.27" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bhuj and Dwarka and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Dwarka and in defect at Veraval and Surat; night temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.65", Hoshangabad 0.38", Khandwa 0.52", Akola 1.41", Amraoti 1.54," Nagpur 0.64" and Chanda 1.14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is considerably damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.38", Aurangabad 0.92", Nizamabad 0.18" and Hyderabad 0.37". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect; night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, fairly general in Malabar and Central India West and local in the north Bombay Deccan. Some showers, have occurred also in south-east Madras. Conditions remain unsettled in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and have become so in Gujarat and Kathiawar where cloud has increased.

Local rain is likely in Malabar, the Deccan and the central parts of the country. Isolated showers are possible in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Konkan.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 2nd of March, 1915.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of part 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of part 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A. M. | Rainfall. Part 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total since Nov. to date. | Rainfall. Variation 1st. Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jask | 81.3 | 64.9 | 94 | .. | 0.40 | —2.93 |
| Muskat | 85.3 | 68.6 | 82 | .. | 3.17 | 0.34 |
| Do. (1st Feb.) | 83.9 | 67.4 | 57 | .. | 3.17 | 0.34 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 82.2 | 51.5 | 55 | .. | 0.32 | —0.84 |
| Rawalpindi | 71.9 | 41.2 | 83 | .. | 7.85 | 1.57 |
| Lahore | 77.0 | 46.7 | 78 | .. | 3.61 | 1.05 |
| Hissar | 78.1 | 47.0 | 63 | .. | 2.47 | .. |
| Ambala | 77.7 | 45.1 | 78 | .. | 3.76 | —0.90 |
| Delhi | .. | 54.2 | 57 | .. | 7.66 | 5.31 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 80.7 | 52.8 | 48 | .. | 4.29 | 2.96 |
| Mainpuri | 82.9 | 50.4 | 63 | .. | 2.17 | 0.17 |
| Jhansi | 73.8 | 57.8 | 55 | .. | 2.07 | 0.64 |
| Cawnpore | 81.8 | 53.9 | 71 | .. | 2.22 | 0.45 |
| Allahabad | 79.6 | 60.5 | 65 | .. | 3.56 | 1.66 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 85.1 | 54.8 | 52 | .. | 0.59 | —0.29 |
| Karachi | 88.7 | 64.0 | 38 | .. | 0.66 | —0.57 |
| Ajmer | 79.2 | 56.7 | 37 | .. | 2.47 | 1.34 |
| Jaipore | 80.2 | 54.1 | 52 | .. | 1.99 | 0.85 |
| Kotah | 83.6 | 59.6 | 49 | .. | 4.79 | 3.99 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 89.0 | 64.0 | 13 | .. | 0.16 | —0.22 |
| Dwarka | 89.3 | 67.9 | 35 | .. | 0.46 | —0.17 |
| Veraval | 78.1 | 68.1 | 82 | .. | 0.68 | 0.24 |
| Rajkot | 92.6 | 66.1 | 76 | .. | 0.41 | —0.04 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 91.4 | 67.2 | 77 | .. | 0.06 | —0.39 |
| Surat | 88.9 | 70.3 | 82 | 0.01 | 0.71 | 0.39 |
| Ahmedabad | 94.9 | 68.9 | 70 | .. | 0 | —0.33 |
| Deesa | 93.9 | 65.4 | 36 | .. | 0.57 | 0.10 |
| Neemuch | 83.1 | 60.0 | 47 | .. | 4.07 | 3.35 |
| Indore | 83.8 | 59.8 | 89 | 0.27 | 1.93 | 1.07 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 85.5 | 62.3 | 88 | 0.65 | 2.18 | —0.02 |
| Saugor | 81.8 | 55.4 | 82 | 0.04 | 1.52 | —0.42 |
| Hoshangabad | 86.9 | 62.4 | 80 | 0.38 | 2.88 | 1.25 |
| Khandwa | 89.4 | 62.3 | 95 | 0.52 | 2.27 | 1.22 |
| Akola | 89.7 | 64.4 | 86 | 1.41 | 3.26 | 1.45 |
| Amraoti | 87.8 | 65.3 | 90 | 1.54 | 3.41 | 1.63 |
| Nagpur | 87.8 | 64.0 | 89 | 0.64 | 4.44 | 2.39 |
| Chanda | 87.9 | 64.0 | 96 | 1.14 | 3.49 | .. |
| Raipur | 86.9 | 60.6 | 69 | .. | 1.89 | 0.34 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 84.0 | 73.7 | 81 | .. | 0.48 | —0.09 |
| Ratnagiri | 88.7 | 74.5 | 63 | .. | 0.48 | —0.21 |
| Mormugao | 85.8 | 74.0 | 75 | .. | 1.43 | 0.24 |
| Karwar | 87.9 | 73.0 | 77 | .. | 5.69 | 3.76 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 89.9 | 62.1 | 87 | 0.38 | 3.60 | 2.77 |
| Ahmednagar | 88.8 | 63.3 | 67 | .. | 1.96 | 0.69 |
| Poona | 89.0 | 64.7 | 68 | .. | 0.61 | —0.51 |
| Sholapur | 88.3 | 67.8 | 71 | .. | 6.52 | 5.01 |
| Bijapur | 88.6 | 69.3 | 66 | .. | 5.03 | 3.75 |
| Belgaum | 85.5 | 62.7 | 66 | .. | 4.84 | 2.90 |
| Ahmedabad | 87.1 | 65.5 | 90 | 0.22 | 3.02 | 1.82 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 84.9 | 63.8 | 86 | 0.18 | 3.00 | 1.68 |
| Hyderabad | 79.5 | 67.1 | 76 | 0.37 | 1.72 | 0.18 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 90.2 | 77.4 | 61 | .. | 3.61 | 0.24 |
| Calicut | 87.8 | 76.1 | 93 | 0.99 | 9.31 | 2.56 |
| Cochin | 87.4 | 75.2 | 86 | 1.11 | 19.80 | 10.49 |
| Colombo | 89.1 | 74.2 | 97 | 1.27 | 23.18 | —0.54 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 87.8 | 74.7 | 85 | .. | 4.09 | —2.59 |
| Bellary | 95.8 | 68.3 | 73 | 1.04 | 4.07 | 1.80 |
| Cuddapah | 95.7 | 72.3 | 92 | 0.57 | 4.20 | —0.60 |
| Madras | 97.1 | 74.9 | 79 | .. | 24.71 | 4.40 |
| Bangalore | 90.8 | 68.5 | 90 | 0.07 | 2.91 | —1.50 |
| Coimbatore | 94.9 | 72.7 | 91 | 0.12 | 7.47 | 2.10 |
| Trichinopoly | 92.8 | 75.1 | 87 | .. | 6.21 | —2.62 |
| Negapatam | 85.1 | 78.9 | 70 | .. | 20.92 | —8.26 |

The "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" quotes the Vienna correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" as saying that, "at the present time it is not possible to publish all the rumours connected with the resignation of Count Berchtold, but what can be said is that it is evident that the peace negotiations cannot be delayed very much longer. To conduct them, however, it is necessary to have a man of quite a different stamp from Berchtold. What is wanted is a man with an iron will and strong character."

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 2nd March, 1915, was 30·122 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased .01 decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st March 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ... | 29.908 | Inches |
| Temperature of Air ... | 77.9 | degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ... | 73.5 | " |
| Dew Point ... | 71.7 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air ... | 0.816 | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10 ... | 6.4 | " |
| Maximum temperature of Air ... | 84.0 | " |
| Minimum do. do. ... | 73.0 | " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ... | NESE,WNW, | |
| movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ... | 67 | Miles |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill. | Day of Week | Day of Month | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | LOW WATER. Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | h. m. | ft. in. | Mar. | | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Tu. | 2 | m 11 50a | 28 2 | 2 | m | 5 43 | 16 0 |
| | | | | | | 5 45a | 16 6 |
| W. | 3 | m 0 12 | 29 6 | 3 | m | 6 12 | 15 1 |
| | | 0 30a | 28 9 | | | 6 22a | 15 9 |
| Th | 4 | m 0 44 | 29 5 | 4 | m | 6 49 | 15 9 |
| | | 1 1a | 28 10 | | | 6 58a | 16 5 |
| F. | 5 | m 1 17 | 29 0 | 5 | m | 7 19 | 14 10 |
| | | 1 57a | 28 6 | | | 7 35a | 17 6 |
| S. | 6 | m 1 52 | 28 3 | 6 | m | 7 56 | 15 1 |
| | | 2 46a | 27 9 | | | 8 16a | 18 10 |
| Su. | 7 | m 2 31 | 27 3 | 7 | m | 8 41 | 15 8 |
| | | 3 43a | 26 10 | | | 9 12a | 20 3 |
| M. | 8 | m 3 19 | 25 11 | 8 | m | 9 40 | 16 7 |
| | | 4 56a | 25 11 | | | 10 31a | 61 2 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Mar. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| " 2 (Tuesday) | 6h. 58m. | 6h. 45m |
| " 3 (Wednesday) | 6h. 57m. | 6h. 45m |
| " 4 (Thursday) | 6h. 56m. | 6h. 45m |
| " 5 (Friday) | 6h. 56m. | 6h. 46m |
| " 6 (Saturday) | 6h. 55m. | 6h. 46m |
| " 7 (Sunday) | 6h. 54m. | 6h. 47m |
| " 8 (Monday) | 6h. 53m. | 6h. 47m |

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 22·3m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, March 2nd, 0h. 2·6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915 March 8th. 5h 57·6m. a.m.

## IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

### BURMA BRANCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 2.

Th accounts of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund up to February 25th showed contributions towards provincial branches of the Prince of Wales and the Imperial Indian Relief funds amounted to Rs. 6,29,693 and that placed at the disposal of the Burma Local District Committee was Rs. 1,30,454.

## SARDAR GAPAL SINGH'S GIFT.

Sardar Gopal Singh, Rais of Bhagowal Estate, Gurdaspur District, late Rissaldar of the 11th K. E. O. Lancers has generously offered to place his jagir of the value of about Rs. 1,400 a year at the disposal of the Government while the war lasts to be used in the proportion of one-third for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Fund and two-thirds for the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. His Excellency the Viceroy has gratefully accepted the Sardar's offer.

The Committee of the Madras War Fund recently made an appeal for funds towards the maintenance of the Hospital Ship Madras. In response to this the Maharajah of Bobbili has subscribed Rs. 25,000. The Maharajah had already subscribed rupees one lakh to the Fund. Meetings are being held in mofussil stations for the collection of subscriptions towards the upkeep of the Hospital Ship after the expiry of its commission in May.

The Maharaja of Jind has presented 15 more horses for the war. This brings up the total of horses given by the Maharaja to 121.

## BENGAL VOLUNTEER FIELD AMBULANCE CORPS.

REPORTED OFFICIAL SANCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

The "Englishman" announces that the Bengal Volunteer Field Ambulance scheme organised by Dr. Sarbadhikari and Mr. B. N. Basu has received the official sanction and also that Sir Pardey Lukis gives a motor ambulance wagon.

Colonel Swinton, the original "Eye-Witness," and the writer whose vivid pen pictures of battle scenes and incidents at the front the newspapers are now publishing, has laid down the pen for the sword. His successor is Earl Percy, son of the Duke of Northumberland. Earl Percy is a brilliant man who has specialised in military history, and has a fine gift of literary expression.


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# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March 1 | | |
| City of Cairo | Parker | Liverpool Feb. 6. |
| March 2 | | |
| City of Paris | Campbll | Glasgow Feb. |
| Taman Maru | Kabayashi | Java Feb. 12. |
| Koweit | Wilson | Jeddah. |

## DEPARTURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March 1 | | |
| Linga | Cutbush | Karachi. |
| March 2 | | |
| Nore | Ashbury | China & Japan Ports. |

The following vessels have entered the Dock for loading.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamers | Oriental | for | China |
| ,, | Steinturm | for | London |
| ,, | Sikh | for | Calcutta etc. |
| ,, | Hawoe | for | Colombo & Rangoon. |

The following steamers obtained Port clearances yesterday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamer | Mandasan Maru | for | Yokkaichi. |
| ,, | Nove | | Shanghai. |

S. S. City of Cairo:—The s.s. City of Cairo, 4,868 tons, Captain F. W. Parker, arrived here on Monday afternoon from Liverpool, having left that port on the 6th February, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Koweit:—The s.s. Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain F. Wilson, arrived here yesterday from Jeddah via Aden, with a cargo of specie and passengers on board.

S. S. Taman Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Taman Maru, 3,134 tons, Captain A. Kabayashi, arrived here yesterday from Java, having left that port on the 12th February, via Sourabaya, empty.

S. S. City of Paris:—The s.s. City of Paris, 5,919 tons, Captain J. Campbell, arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, which port she left on the 8th February, with general goods and passengers on board.

S. S. Mandasan Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Mandasan Maru, 3,245 tons, Captain S. Horie, will sail to-day for Yokkaichi and other ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru, left Singaport for Colaba on the 27th February, 1915.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th ultimo and is due here on the 3rd March.

S. S. Kanagawa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kanagawa Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 27th February.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

Monday, 1st March, 1915.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A | Steinturm | Wilson — W. & A. G. & Co |
| D & E | Tosan Maru | Narkona — N. Y. Kaisha. |
| F | Argyll | Wood — W. & A. Graham & Co |
| K | Egyptian Transport | Paine — T. M. & Co |
| M | Salsette | Armitage — P. & O. S. N. Co |
| N | Dido | Wilkinson — J. F. & Co |
| P | New Zealand Transport | Paine — M. M. & Co |

### HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| L | Indravati | Oosman | B S. N. & Co |
| M | Sabarmati | Sabudin | |
| M | Saraswati | Ebrahim | |

### VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Newby Hall | Lloyd | K. N. & Co |
| 9 Abydos | Davis | G. H. Carsum |
| 4 Losna | Velson | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 6 Alesia | Green | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 14 Dwarka | Manjios | M. M. & Co |
| 15 Varela | Denne | M. M. & Co |
| 16 Budrie | Evans | T. M. & Co |

OFFSIDE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| K | Lawoe — Smith | Dada Miya Khandwarni |

### ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Clan Gordon — Walker | J. Finlay & Co |
| 3 | Mandasan Maru — Horie | N. Y. Kaisha |
| 4 | Oriental — Valentire | P. & O. Co |
| 5 | Caledonia — Dowell | P. & O. S. N. Co |
| 6 | Olympia — Henderson | W. & A. G. & Co |

H. D. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Taiyabi | Kass | R. E. Collin & Co |
| Hejaz | Gray | J. M. & Co |
| Jeddah | Ternal | T. M. & Co |

M. D. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Daisai Maru | Pama | N. Y. Kaisha |

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Braunfels | Northcote | Prize Vessel |
| Baron Cawdor | Caskie | |
| Chakdara | Sparrow | B. I. S. N. Co |
| City of Cairo | Parker | K. M. Co |
| City of Paris | Campbell | K. N. Co |
| Dwarka | Maples | B. I. S. N. Co |
| Riesa | Green | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Gallia | McIntyre | J. M. & Co |
| Hejaz | Gray | A. S. N. & Co |
| Kincraig | Abbott | |
| Karanga | Pattison | |
| Koweit | Wilson | T. M. & Co |
| Pundua | Andressau | B. I. S. N. Co |
| Sikh | Elliott | |
| Taman Maru | Kabayashi | N. Y. K. |
| Ujina | Abbot | M. M. & Co |

## EXPORTS.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 136 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 80 bales wool, H. S. Janmohomed; 223 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 32 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 33 bales wool, E. Mohomed; 75 bales cotton oily waste, D. Mahadevia & Co.; 6,780 cwts. oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.; 1,080 cwts, cottonseed cake, Breul & Co.; 50 bales wool, W. and A. Graham; 30 bales wool, R. M. Kooka; 177 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 10 bales cottonfy, K. Visram & Co.

Alesia (s) 200 bales cotton, M. R. Patel; 10,006 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas & Co.

Steinturm (s) 10,006 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas & Co.; 100 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.

### FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 464 cwts. lentils, 200 cwts. cashewnuts, 1,050 cwts. jijillyseed, John Fachiri; 5,000 cwts. jinjillyseed, L. Dreyfus & Co.

Egyptian Transport (s) 3 bales, cotton, 9,000 cwts. linseed, 4,000 cwts., castorseed, 3,000 cwts. mowraseed, 1,000 cwts. teelseed, Ralli Bros.

### FOR LONDON.

Alesia (s) 108 bales savri cotton, K. Reeve & Co.; 30 bales, woollen cuttings, M. Somjee; 900 bales hemp, K. Reese & Co.; 75 bales hemp, M. E. Umrigar & Co.; 10,010 cwts. linseed, 3,000 cwts. moorassed, 4,000 cwts. castorseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 20,000 cwts. cottonseed, Sanday & Co.; 250 cwts., linseed cake, L. & T. Barraclowah & Co.; 6,000 cwts. groundnut oil cake, T. Morrison & Co.; 2,100 cwts. cottonseed oil cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.

Caledonia (s) 610 cwts. khismiss, E. Mohomed; 64 bales cowhides, 4 bales sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 25 bales, cowhides, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 25 bales cowhides, V. Esmail & Co.; 24 bales cowhides, 6 bales sheep and goat skins, A. Cassum; 8 bales goat skins, E. Sewjee; 22 cwts. cardamoms, 37 cwts. nutmegs, 17 cwts. bees wax, 1 cwt. gum ammonise, N. Kassam; 26 cwts. fishmaws, E. Moledina; 150 cwts. khismiss, R. C. Nazar & Co.; 22 cwts. cardamoms, J. M. Rahimtoola; 47 cwts. bristles, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 2 cases cotton curtains, D. J. Bhaugara; 9 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.; 14 bales cowhides, 24 bales, sheep and goat skins, R. M. Rooka; 5 cwts. cat guts, E. F. Gamez; 2 bales, cowhides, H. A. Oomar & Sons; 18 bales cowhides, Abba & Ebrahim hajee Mohomed; 23 cwts. indigo, David Sassoon & Co.

### FOR HAVRE.

Steinturm (s) 550 bales, cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 440 bales, cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 6,000 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas & Co.; 1,700 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

### FOR HULL.

New Zealand Transport (s) 2,000 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bros.

### FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 116 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

### FOR YOKKAICHI.

Tosan Maru (s) 111 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

### FOR OSAKA.

Tosan Maru (s) 107 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

### FOR KOBE.

Tosan Maru (s) 1,014 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Mandason Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

### FOR MOJI.

Tosan Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

### FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental (s) 750 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanjee & Co.

## IMPORTS.

Supplement to S. S. Olympia, of 25-2-15, 182 cases, 304 bales, cotton goods, 1 bale, cotton and woollen goods, 78 bales, 46 cases, cotton yarn, 23,275 pieces, tiles, 4 drums, calcium chloride, 36 drums, bleaching powder, 150 bags, Epsom salt, 16 casks, chloride of zinc, 30 casks, sulphate of alumina, 16 casks, silicate of soda, 10 cases, glycerine, 5 barrels, vaseline, 200 bags, farina, 20 casks, glutina, 60 casks, gum tragasol, 12 casks, tallow, 16 casks, salammoniac, 10 drums, solidified oil, 418 bundles, buckets, 20 bundles, Y. M. Sheets, 18 cases, Y. M. sheathings, 200 pieces, zinc plates, 2 barrels, tar, 231 bales, 38 rolls, paper, 135 cases, 50 boxes, 20 casks, 1 crate, soap, 3 cases, cordage, 4 cases, 4 bales, 6 coils, cotton rope, 2 cases, twine, 200 cases, beer, 14 cases, stout, 1 cask, 1 hogshead, whisky, 1 case, perfumed spirits.

S. S. Pandua from Durban, Agents, M. M. & Co., 2,611 tons, coal, 3,389 bundles, cloves, 12 bundles, brass and copper, 14 bundles, zinc, 15 cases, gum copal, 159 bags, empty bottles, 19 pieces, 5 cases, ivory, 14 cases, cylinders, 2 cases, clothing, 1 case, tortoise shells, 1 case, tortoise shells and nails.

# COMMERCIAL.

## AMERICAN COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 2.

The Home markets seemed to have settled down to a short spell of inactivity, and as we said last week in our anticipatory review of the situation, it is only what can be expected under existing circumstances. The reactionary decline which we predicted has not yet, however, materialised to any extent, and it would not be surprising to see a further slight fall in prices before the next upward move commences. Liverpool has sagged two points to-day, and taking into consideration the restricted industrial conditions which are in evidence, it is remarkable to find such a steady feeling prevailing. The obvious inference being, that the pessimists have practically as a body abandoned their position, and the small minority of the bear group that may still exist, are too feeble to influence the trend of even a dull, lifeless market as at present.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, 1st March.

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | .. | 7,000 |
| ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | | 1,000 |
| ,, Sales of East Indian | .. | 50 |
| ,, Imports | .. | 32,000 |
| Mid. Americans | .. | 4.95 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. | .. | 6.80 |
| New York Official noon call May | .. | 8.43 |
| ,, ,, July | .. | 6.65 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. May | .. | 8.11 |
| ,, ,, July | .. | 8.31 |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | | Quiet. |
| Estimated Sales | .. | 7,000 |
| Total Imports | .. | 32,000 |

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| May-June. | 4.84 | 4.85 |
| June-July. | 4.88 | 4.89 |
| July-Aug. | 4.93 | 4.94 |
| Aug.-Sept. | .... | .... |
| Sept.-Oct. | .... | .... |
| Oct.-Nov. | 5.06 | 5.07 |
| Nov.-Dec. | .... | .... |
| Dec.-Jan. | .... | .... |
| Jan.-Feb. | 5.13 | 5.13 |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | Steady. |
| Estimated Sales | 6,000 |
| Total Imports | 38,000 |

Future delivery prices:—

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| M. J. | 4.82 |
| J. J. | 4.86 |
| J. A. | 4.91 |
| A. S. | ... |
| O. | ... |
| O. N. | 5.04 |
| N. D. | ... |
| D. J. | ... |
| J. F. | 5.11 |

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 1.

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| May-June. | 4.84 | 4.84 |
| June-July. | 4.88 | 4.88 |
| July-Aug. | 4.93 | 4.93 |
| Aug.-Sept. | .... | .... |
| Sept.-Oct. | .... | .... |
| Oct.-Nov. | 5.06 | 5.06 |
| Nov.-Dec. | .... | .... |
| Dec.-Jan. | .... | .... |
| Jan.-Feb. | 5.13 | 5.13 |

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

| | M.J. | J.A. | O.N. | J.F.16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27th Feb. Close | 4.84½ | 4.94 | 5.06 | 5.13 |
| 1st Mch. Open | 4.85½ | 4.95 | 5.07 | 5.14 |
| 1st Mch. Close | 4.84½ | 4.94 | 5.06 | 5.13½ |

— — — pt. ½

EGYPTIAN

| | May. | July. | Nov. | Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27th Feb. Close | 6.90 | 7.08 | 7.38 | 7.49 |
| 1st Mch. Open | 6.92 | 7.10 | 7.40 | 7.50 |
| 1st Mch. Close | 6.90 | 7.08 | 7.38 | 7.49 |

— — — —

NEW YORK.

| | Mch. | May. | July. | Oct |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27th Feb. Close | 8.24 | 8.46 | .. | 8.06 |
| 1st Mch. 11 a.m. | 8.20 | 8.42 | .. | 8.02 |
| 1st Mch. 12 noon | .. | 8.43 | 8.55 | .. |
| | 8.17 | 8.38 | — | 8.01 |

NEW ORLEANS.

| | Mch. | May. | July. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27th Feb. Close | 7.94 | 8.16 | .. |
| 1st Mch. 11 a.m. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1st Mch. 12 noon | .. | .. | 8.11 |
| | .. | .. | .. |

## AMERICAN MARKETS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

New York, 1st. March.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 58,000 |
| ,, Exports to Great Britain | 116,000 |
| Futures at New York May | 8.38 |
| Previous closing price | 8.46 |
| Futures at New York July | 8.61 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 8.25 |
| Previous price | 8.35 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 7.75 |
| Previous price | 7.75 |
| Futures at New Orleans May | 7.90 |
| Previous price | 8.16 |
| Futures at New Orleans July | 8.10 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 7 7/8 |
| Demand Bills | 4.79.85 |
| Silver Commercials Bars. | 49 1/4 |

## MONEY MARKETS.

London, 1st. March.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 23 1/4 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. | 1 1/2 |
| ,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 1 7/8 |
| ,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 4 1/8 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, | 4 3/4 |
| Interest day to day loans | 3/4 |
| ,, 7 day market loans | 7/8 |
| Transfers on Madras Rs. 1,00,000 @ 1/4 1/16. | |

## MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 1st. March.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. April-May. | 60/3 |
| Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June. | 60 |
| F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. | |
| Afloat for United Kingdom | 2,080,000 |
| Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. March-April; | 62/6 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship | 53/6 |
| Linseed Calcutta Buyers | 52/3 |
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April Paid. | 48/3 |
| Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March-Hull | £7-7-6 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £64 5/8 |
| Copper Braziers | £80 1/2 |
| Yellow Metal | 8 |
| Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool | 14/0/0 |

FREIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally. | 30 |
| Enlish Best selected copper | 71 1/2 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber | 2/5 |
| Ceylon Rubber | 2/4 |

SKINS.

Goat skin sale opened today. 627,800 offered

Goatskins Madras prime:—A penny to two-pence lower.

Madras medium a penny lower.

Ordinary a penny lower.

Sheep skins 475,600.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 2.

The market opened quiet and a moderate business was done. The reports of rain up-country, however, caused an advance of Rs. 2 all round in prices.

Ready Cotton has been in moderate demand, as the market at Colaba was still partly closed on account of the Holi holidays.

We quote for March deliveries:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach | 196/8 |
| Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola | 161 |
| Fine M. G. Bengals | 145 |
| Fully Good Bengals | 134 |

MESSRS. PATEL BROS. QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

| Growths. | Fine. | F.G. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Broach | 197 | | 194 | 25/3/15 |
| ,, | 196 | | | 25/5/15 |
| H. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) | | 170 | | 25/1/16 |
| H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) | | 131/2 | | 25/3/15 |
| M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) | 144 | | | Do. |
| Akola, Khagm | 200 | | | 25/1/16 |
| ,, ,, | | | | |
| M.G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) | | | | |
| M.G. Khandesh | 147 | 134 | | 25/3/15 |
| M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad | | | | |
| M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat | 180 | | | Do. |
| M.G. Nagpore | 178 | | | Do. |
| M.G. Yeotmal | 172 | | | 25/3/15 |
| M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam | 168 | | | Do. |
| M.G. Oomrawatee description. | 164 | | | Do. |
| M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple | 160 | | | Do. |
| M.G. Mathia | 162 | | | 25/5/15 |
| Saw Ginned Dharwar | | | 199 | Do. |
| H.G. Westerns | | | 187 | Do. |
| M.G. Westerns | | | 193 | Do. |
| M.G. Miraj | | | 207 | Do. |
| M.G. Compta | | | 205 | Do. |
| H.G. Bhagalkote | | | | |
| H.G. Bijapore | | | | |

## ARRIVALS.

| | Feb. 28th. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 4,060 |
| Central India | 2,814 |
| Barsi & Nagpur | 1,477 |
| Berar | 6,013 |
| Central Provinces | 2,425 |
| Dhollera | 160 |
| Broach | 1,530 |
| Compta & Dharwar | 79 |
| Westerns | 4 |
| Bengal & N. W. Provinces | 4,524 |
| Rajputana | 652 |
| Sind | .... |
| Total | 23,744 |
| Total for 3 days | 61,086 |
| ,, to date since 1st Sept. 1914 | 1,029,930 |
| ,, same time last season | 1,892,208 |

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

| | Day's Total. | 3 days. | Since 1st Jan 1915 | Same period last year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton | Bls. 23,744 Cwts. | Bls. 61,064 Cwts. | Bls. 790,304 Cwts. | Bls. 1001,727 Cwts. |
| Wheat | 7,200 | 15,072 | 378,380 | 410,316 |
| Linseed | 5,005 | 8,093 | 75,167 | 253,652 |
| Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds | 492 | 1,097 | 55,535 | 20,600 |
| Gingellyseed | 2,952 | 8,521 | 154,707 | 579,194 |
| Poppyseed | .. | .. | 167 | 2,353 |
| Groundnuts | 3,149 | 7,293 | 269,013 | 476,664 |
| Castorseed | 10,583 | 13,814 | 210,185 | 347,679 |
| Rice | 1,316 | 79,230 | 931,664 | 538,578 |
| Myrabolams | .. | 2,519 | 133,310 | 180,296 |
| Cottonseed | 9,522 | 39,675 | 752,983 | 1471,852 |
| Mowraseed | 93 | 104 | 11,237 | 9,151 |
| Gram | 629 | 3,675 | 60,965 | 61,192 |
| Jowari | 10,004 | 27,376 | 207,231 | 292,907 |
| Barley | .. | .. | 5,842 | 5,228 |
| Maize | .. | 58 | 1,765 | 429 |

## EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. Ready | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| D. D. Mail | 1s. 4d. |
| T. T. Forward | 1 s. 3 31-32d. April. |

Banks' Buying Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credits 3 Months' Sight R eady | 1s. 4 3-32d. |
| Do. 4 m-s. do | 1s. 4 11-32d. |
| Francs 3 m-s. do | 173 |
| 60 d-s. Hongkong | 131 |
| Do. Shanghai | 165½ |
| 60 d-s. Yokohama | 147½ |

## BULLION.

We quote:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | 24-9-0 |
| Australians do | 24-1-0 |
| Bombay do | 24-1-0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns | 15-12-0 |
| English Dragons | 15-0-0 |
| Silver ex-duty Ready | 59-11-0 |

## WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi, Rs. 6-12-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent Ready Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent Ready Rs. 45, B. T. per candy.

Linseed.
Ready Rs. 6-9, B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed. Tone quiet.
Brown Etawah Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni Rs. 6-15, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat Rs. 7-4,

Poppyseed.
Ready Rs. 7-12, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Sholapur Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.
Madras Rs. 30, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed. Rs. 4-3, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready Rs. 5-14, B. T. per cwt.
Forward April-May Rs. 5-12, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed. Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 41-12, B. T. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent Rs. 40-8, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.
Mughi Rs. 40-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat Rs. 42-8, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.

## WHEAT EXPORT FROM INDIA.

### PROHIBITED BY GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, March. 2.

The announcement that the Government of India have decided to prohibit the export of wheat from India for the whole of the current year has been received in Karachi the chief wheat exporting seaport in India. In its recommendations to the Government about two months ago the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, whilst suggesting that the new crop of wheat should be allowed to be freely exported from India, added the proviso that due regard being taken of the food requirements of this country. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce is sending several representatives of the wheat exporting trade to the Official Wheat Conference to be held on Saturday and no doubt the wheat growers and the wheat consumers will also be strongly represented.

The forcing of the passage of the Dardanelles may hasten the solution of what is unquestionably a very knotty problem. It is suggested that a small export duty has much to recommend it in that such a duty would tend to lower the prices in India and at the same time bring in revenue to the Government, should any small export of wheat take place. It may be added that the surplus wheat ordinarily available in India for export barely exceeds one-eighth of the total crop. Prices in western India have already ceased rising as a result of the recent export prohibition notice.

## ROBBERY IN AN INDIAN FIRM.

### RS. 20,000 MISSING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

A merchant named Radha Ballabh Das has reported to the Jorabagan Police, Calcutta, the robbery from his guddy of Rs. 20,000 in currency notes.

A correspondent writes as follows from Italy:—"Everything points to Italy soon joining in on the side of the Allies. We have barracks near us on either side, and I never saw the soldiers being so hard drilled as they have been this winter, and higher grade Officers are superintending the exercises. Clothing, shoes, munitions, and foods of various kinds have been ordered to be ready by the 1st February! The fighting will be on the mountainous frontier, and the later it can be began the better, for climatic reasons. I expect it in February or beginning of March at the very latest. My coachman has had some of his horses requisitioned as to be wanted.'"

Sir Salter Pyne, formerly engineer to the Amir, has become a Lieutenant in the new Infantry Battalion.


## NERVE-DISORDERS THROUGH HEAT.

Lassitude of mind, depression of spirits, "jumpiness of nerves," are among the first indications that excessive heat is irritating the nervous system. Unless they are checked, more pronounced nerve-degeneration follows, and in time "The lungs and heart show dwindling of structure, while the liver, spleen and intestines are all more or less liable to become diseased," to quote the words of Sir Thomas Stevenson, M. D., and Sir Shirley Murphy, M. D.

The earliest symptom of nerve-irritation should be the signal for following the advice of the physician who wrote in "The Indian Medical Gazette:" "For residents in tropical climates, suffering from general debility, the best and most readily-assimilable food is . . . the preparation known as Sanatogen. I have used it on a large scale and have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained." Sanatogen's value was additionally proved at the International Medical Congress, London, 1913, when it was awarded the only Grand Prix in the tonic and food section, thus proving it to be superior to every preparation of the kind.

H. H. the Raja Dharamkaram Bahadoor writes: "I should advise everybody to use the well-known tonic food Sanatogen. Its effect is marvellous."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

# TRAVELLING KIT.

Our first great Season's show of Travelling Trunks, Bags and every requisite for the Home-going traveller is now on view in our Arcade.

EVERY TYPE OF CABIN TRUNK.

NEW IDEAS IN DRESS TRUNKS.

USEFUL AND COMPACT SUIT CASES.

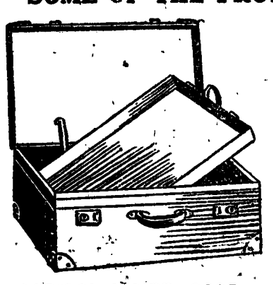
THE POPULAR EXPANDING FLAXITE CASES.

ENGLISH LEATHER HAND BAGS.

REAL HIDE SUIT AND ATTACHE CASES.

# THE BIGGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY.

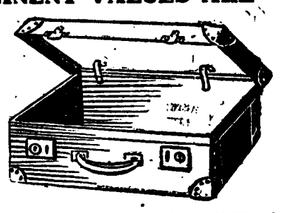
SOME OF THE PROMINENT VALUES ARE



LADIES' VISITE CASE.

Of brown Flaxite fibre, lined dark green sateen, nickelled rim, capped corners, fitted with tray inside and 2 sliding locks.

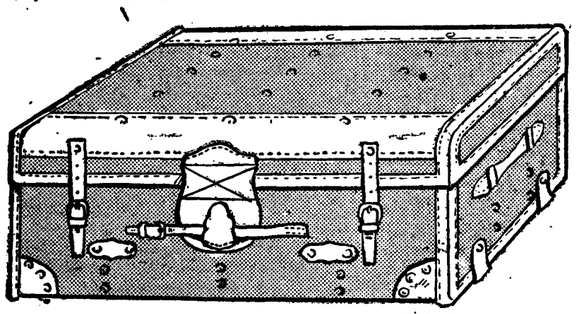
| Size: | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 15-8 | 17-8 | 19-8 | 21-8. |



MENS' BROWN "FLAXITE" FIBRE SUIT CASE.

Strength with lightness are the chief features of these cases. Fitted with nickel-plated sliding locks with duplicate keys. They are the most famous suit cases in the East.

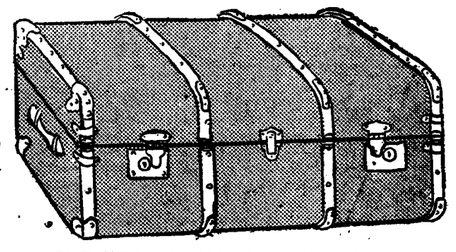
| Size: | 22 | 24 | 26 ins. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 15-8 | 17-8 | 19-8. |



THE "TOURIST" CABIN TRUNK.

"The Tourist" is an inexpensive cabin trunk. It is strongly bound with solid leather and is covered with black Japanned canvas and fitted inside with tray, exact to illustration.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Size: | 27 by 17 by 12 inches. | Rs. 24-8. |
| ,, | 30 by 18 by 12 ,, | ,, 27-8. |
| ,, | 33 by 19 by 12 ,, | ,, 29-8. |
| ,, | 36 by 20 by 12 ,, | ,, 32-8. |



THE "ROYAL MAIL" CABIN TRUNK.

The "Royal Mail" Cabin Trunk, made of three ply wood and covered with stout Brown waterproof canvas, heavily clamped. Bentwood bands all round, best brass centre lock, fitted inside with neat tray.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Size: | 30 by 21 by 13 inches. | Rs. 37-8. |
| ,, | 33 by 21 by 13 ,, | ,, 39-8. |
| ,, | 36 by 21 by 13 ,, | ,, 42-8. |

EVERYTHING FOR THE TRAVELLER.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

**TO-DAY.**

Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Annual General Meeting, Graham's Building, 3-15 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Grain Merchants' Association, Election of Trustee of the Port, Musjid Bunder Road, 5-40 p.m.
'Caledonia Merrymakers' Entertainment in aid of Women's Branch of War Fund, Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.,
Gaiety Palace of Varieties, Farewell performance of "The Girl in the Music Shop" 6-30. Night show 10 o'clock, at Racquet Court, Colaba Gymnasium, in aid of R. G. A., Widows and Orphans Fund.
Maharastra Natak Mandali, performance of "Sawai Madhavrao," Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.
Wilson High School, Old Boys' Gathering 6 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Colombo close at G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.

**THURSDAY, MAR. 4.**

Bombay Hunt, The Kennels.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society's "At Home" and meeting, 6-15 p.m.
Bombay Diocesan Council Meeting.
Signor Scrinzi's Concert in aid of Belgian Relief Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

**FRIDAY, MARCH 5.**

Public Meeting of Condolence on the death of the late Mr. Gokhale, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

**SATURDAY, MARCH 6.**

Bombay Races, Eleventh Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi.
Bombay Light Horse, Annual begins.

**MONDAY, March 8.**

Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, general meeting, Government House, 5 p.m.
Annual Meeting British and Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Auxiliary, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, 6 p.m., H. E., the Governor presiding.

**DAILY.**

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7 and 9-45..
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

To-day Wednesday 3rd.—Fort 7-15 a.m. "A" and "B" Troops. Rendezvous Fort Riding School. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki. Swords and Rifles.
Thursday 4th.—Fort 5-30 p.m. Parade at the Fort Riding School for Non-efficients. Dress.—Mufti.
Friday 5th.—Santa Cruz 7 a.m. Signalling Class at the Camp Riding School. Dress.—Mufti.
Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March. First parade at Camp, Santa Cruz, Saturday 6th March, 5-30 p.m. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company will make the usual concession to the Corps for the period of Camp, viz;—A season ticket for Rs. 5 (with deposit of Re. 1 which will be refunded on expiration of ticket) application to be made at the Season Ticket Office, Church Gate Station.

(Sd.) A. L. BAIRD, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

## BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. D. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m.

March.....“The Cameronians” .....Lovell.
Overture .....“Light Cavalry” ...Suppe.
Valse .....“Destiny” .....Baynes.
Selection .....“The Gondoliers” ...Sullivan.
Serenade .....“Sizlietta” .....Blon.
Melodies from “The Passing Show” ...Finck.
Intermezzo .....“Burma Maid” .....Ancliffe.

## THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. S. V. Mukerjee B.A., (Oxon) of Baroda will deliver a public lecture at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon this evening at 6-30 p.m. on “The Art of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.” Rev. Dr. Scott has kindly consented to preside.

## THE KARNATAKA SABHA.

The sixth debate meeting of this session was held, as usual, at the Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, Mr. N. S. Kansik presiding. Mr. C. B. Shriniwasrao opened a discussion on “Social progress” and many members partook in the debate. This week's debate will take place in the same hall, the subject for discussion being “Marriage System.”

## REPORTED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES

Fazal Karim Sultan Ahmed, cashier to Mr. Meherbux, a dealer in skins at Dharavi, has reported to the police that on Saturday last, he went to the National Bank to cash two cheques for Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 6,400 respectively. For the former he received the amount in thousand rupee notes, which he put in his vest pocket. He then went to another window to cash the other cheque, and afterwards found that the notes had been stolen.

## WAR FUND CONCERT'

Great amusement was caused on Monday evening at Greens and most of the hotels and clubs by the appearance of two Pierrots (Messrs. Walker and Banford) members of the Band of Caledonia Merry Makers, who are giving a good entertainment to-night at the Empire Theatre in aid of the Imperial War Fund (Women's Branch), under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon. Popular prices are to be charged.

## DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague, and two attacks of small-pox were registered in Bombay on Monday, the plague attacks being reported from Worli and Mahim. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 57, as compared with 109 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 92 of 1913. The total number of rats caught by the municipal ratcatchers was 2,400, twelve out of which were found to be plague-striken. Dongri contributed 3 of these, Bhuleshwar 2, Kamatipura 2, Chowpati 1, Fanaswadi 1, Market 1, Mandvi 1, and Middle and Lower Colaba 1.

## LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION RESULTS.

The following candidates passed in the final examination of the Institute of Commerce and the Association of Book-keeping Teachers held in December 1914:—

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

Miss Queenie Doyle (hon.,; Miss Hilda Thompson, Miss Glady's Thompson, (hon.); Miss Una G. MacMorris (hon.); Mrs. Reynolds, Miss V. Subatharna, Mrs. Ruttonbai F. Pavri, Mrs. G. Hainsworth, Mrs. F. Archer, Miss C. Coutts, Miss S. Dias, James Percy Otley, (hon.); Narsingrao D., C. J. Shah, D. Gorewalla, Bhugwandas Papadia, Karsonda Shah, Hormusji Irani, Leonard Cardos, V. Shahstri, R. N. Bhabha, (hon.); Kalliadin Mahomed, Aron Issac Rohelker, (hon.), Jiwanji Shapurji Mistry, (hon.); I. Braganza, James William, (hon.); Merwanji Dhondy, Peter De Souza, Narayan Shetty, N. G. Bhagwate, Tribhowandas K. Surati, J. Marfatia, N. Bhimrao.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Mr. Maneck Hormusji Mistry, Mr. K. S. Pavri, (hon.); F. R. Pavri, (hon.); K. Marfatia, Moreshwar V. Thakar, Narsingrao, (hon.), C. J. Shah, N. D. Bhesania, Framji Billardwalla, B. A. Commissariatewalla, J. S. Mistri, (hon.), James Percy Otley, (hon.), Jonny Newnes, Lawrence I. D'Abreo, D. Gorewalla.

BUSINESS TRAINING COMMERCIAL LAW.

J. S. Mistri, D. J. Gorewalla, J. Marfatia, (hon.); Maneckji Mistry, Lawrence I. D'Abreo.

## ARMS' ACT PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kasum Aga charged Syed Jelal Khushal, a Pathan member of the crew of the s.s. Moldavia, with importing a five-chambered Belgian revolver, 102 rounds of ammunition and 21 blank cartridges, without a license. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, defended the accused.

The s.s. Moldavia arrived in Bombay from Australia on Sunday last, and the accused was examined in the Customs' Examination shed in the Prince's Dock by Mr. Byrne of the Preventive Service, when the accused was found in possession of a five-chambered Belgian revolver and 102 rounds of ammunition and 21 blank cartridges. The revolver was found concealed about his waist and the other articles were concealed in a tin box containing cereals.

The accused said he had bought the articles in Australia to defend himself against any attack as war was going on.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sub-Inspector Kasum also placed Khairulla Syed Ali, a Pathan lascar on board the s.s. Syed Ali, a Pathan lescar on board the s.s. Moldavia, on a charge of importing two revolvers and 290 rounds of ammunition, without a licence.

The case for the prosecution was that on Sunday last the accused tendered his box for examination at the Customs' Examination shed but quietly walked out with his bedding. Outside the shed gate he was stopped on suspicion by a policeman and searched when he was found in possession of the articles.

The hearing was postponed.

## FIRE IN A PETROL SHOP AT BANDRA

On Sunday night a fire broke out in a block of buildings at Hill Road, Bandra, belonging to Mr. Ignatius DeMonte. In a Borah's shop on the ground floor there is a large number of kerosene oil tins stored, as also petrol. As the Borah was serving petrol to a European customer, Mr. G. W. Dawson, of the G. I. P. Stores, it caught fire owing to a naked lamp close by. The flames soon reached the roof and were it not for the prompt assistance rendered by the police and townsmen under the direction of Sergeant Griffiths, and Mr. Dawson there should have been a terrible conflagration. Luckily there was a mound of loose earth close at hand and a vigorous pouring of baskets of mud over the flames subdued the fire without any great damage.

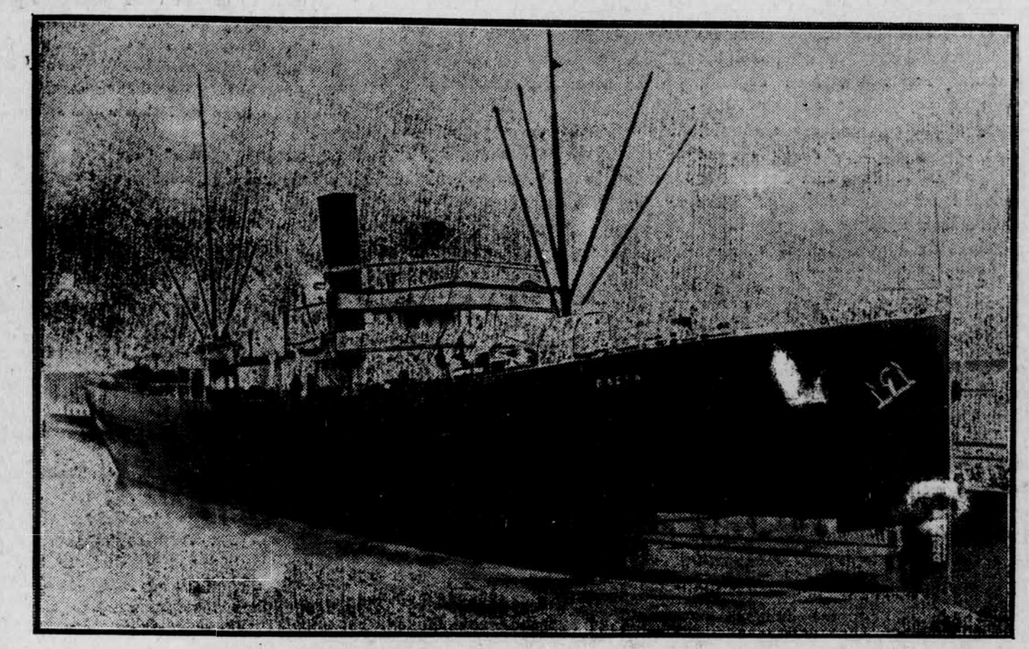
## RAIN IN POONA,

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 2.

Abnormal weather prevails here. No symptoms of summer have hitherto been felt although we have drifted into March. On the contrary it rained this evening and the atmosphere is powerfully suggestive of a typical monsoon afternoon, charming to a degree.

# THE DACIA.



*Reproduced from "The Sphere."*

The Dacia, the, German ship, purchased by an American firm and despatched to Germany, as a test case. This vessel was captured by a French cruiser, thus the attempt to cause a diplomatic contretemps between Great Britain and America was frustrated.

## CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

### ARRESTS.

### HOW ASSASSIN GOT PISTOL AND AMMUNITION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

The Criminal Investigation Department are reported to have made four or five arrests on suspicion in connection with the murdor of Inspector Mookerjee yesterday. The arrested men included a Matriculate student named Hem Chandra Mukerjee of New India School. He comes from Faridpur district and was living in a mess. The names of other prisoners have not been disclosed so far.

LOST AMMUNITION RECOVERED.

A police note dated Friday last states twenty-three thousand and two hundred rounds of ammunition, property of Messrs. Aodda and Co. have been recovered. It will be remembered that on August 26th eight cases together with fifty mauser pistols—all consigned to Messrs. Rodda & Co. were stolen while being transferred from the Customs House. The stolen pistols and ammunition have figured in the recent outrages.

LATER.

A plumbing contractor and a canvasser, both residents in the Jorabagan area, have been arrested by the Calcutta police in connection with the murder of Sub-Inspector Mookherjee on Sunday.

They were placed before the Commissioner of Police to-day and remanded in custody pending inquiries.

## ANOTHER MERCHANT THREATENED.

### A DEMAND FOR RS. 10,000.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 2,

The "Bengalee" states that on Friday last, Babu Surendra Nath Sircar, a wealthy merchant of Belliaghatta, residing close to the part recently looted, received a type-written anonymous letter by post demanding Surendra Babu to pay Rs. 500 to the wife of the Mahomedan chaffeur who was shot dead at Beliaghatta, and to make arrangements for making over Rs. 10,000 to those connected with the writing of the letter. The letter was forwarded to the Comissioner of Police by Suren Babu. Sir F. L. Halliday has posted a posse of European Police officers to guard the house.

## CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

### BEFORE A SPECIAL SESSION IN RANGOON CHIEF COURT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 2.

The trial of J. J. Doventon, District Superintendent of Police, Kyanhse, S. S. Vertannes, Circle Inspector of Police, Mg Po Me and Mg Pe, Sub-Inspectors of Police, began before the Special Session of the Chief Court yesterday. Sir Charles Fox presided. The jury was not empanelled but called for to-day. Yesterday the legal aspect of the case was considered whether all the accused could be tried together in one trial. The Judge ruled that in respect of the charge of making false records and of accepting a bribe of Rs. 1,500, the second, third and forth accused could not be tried with Doventon on the charge of accepting a with Doventon on the charge of accepting a remuneration of Rs. 1,000. That charge against the three accused will be tried by the Sessions Court, Meiktila. Then various charges against Doventon were discused by the counsel and the Court was of opinion that Doventon could be tried on only one charge of accepting legal gratifications of Rs. 1,000 from Mg Ba.

## SITUATION AT SINGAPORE.

### ENTIRELY IN HAND.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 2.

The "Ceylon Observer" to hand to-day contains the following:—The following message from Singapore is handed to us by the Chief Secretary for publication:—"A serious emeute has occurred among the 5th Light Infantry. One wing mutinied and killed Europeans on the road. The situation is now in hand. A large number of the other wing are coming and offering assistance. The killed include Dr. Whittle, Mr. C. V. Lyson; Mr. Woolcombe and wife, Mr. Love-Montgomery and Dr. Gerrard."

Sir Edward Brockman, the Chief Secretary, kindly places at our disposal the following telegram received from the Governor in Singapore:—

"The situation is entirely in hand. A strong naval force has arrived and more are arriving."

## LAHORE MEDICAL SCHOOL STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 2.

In connection with the strike of the military students of the Lahore Medical School the Principal has issued two notices one asking them to submit through him written statements to the Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, giving reasons for what they have gone on strike and the other informing that the names of those who do not return to their classes before twelve noon on Wednesday will be struck off the school rolls.

## LATE MR. GOKHALE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 2.

A public meeting is to be held to-morrow evening at Kirloskar's theatre to decide what form of memorial should be given to the late Mr. Gokhale.

His Excellency the Governor will preside and among the speakers will be his Highness the Aga Khan and Mr. Gandhi.

CALCUTTA, March 2.

A memorial meeting at the Town Hall here this afternoon to the late Mr. Gokhale was very largely attended.

It was decided that the memorial to be erected should be something of a beneficient character.

## MEETING OF THE MARATHI GRANTHA SANGRAHTALAYA.

Under the presidency of Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar a condolence meeting was held on Sunday last, under the auspices of the Bombay Marathi Granthasangratalaya. The President referred in feeling terms to several salient points in the life of Mr. Gokhale and placed them before the younger generation as so many ideals. The resolution of condolence was passed in solemn silence, the whole assembly standing.

## OTHER CENTRES.

Resolutions expressing deep sense of sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale and conveying messages of condolence to the family of Mr. Gokhale and the Servants of India Society were also passed at public meetings of the citizens of Dharwar, Jambusar and Chipleen and the Universal Helping Society, Bombay.

It is stated that sanction has been received to the creation of a chair of Operative Surgery at Lahore.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" learns that there have been some grain robberies by a gang of men in and about Ahmadpur in Jhand District. Extra Police have been drafted into the district.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The rain that had threatened yesterday afternoon began to fall in a drizzle soon after play started, and at a quarter to six an adjournment had to be made. A large number of spectators left, but after an interval the players resumed. The only game not concluded was due to a most unfortunate accident to Bottlewalla, who in running back crossed his legs and, coming down sprained his wrist. At the time the match was in a most interesting condition, Jackson and Yates having won the first set and being 3.2 ahead in the next. As a matter of fact, Bottlewalla was in poor form all through and his ultra high lobbing was not the strictly serious tennis one expects to see in games of this importance. Naoroji was attractive to watch, his placing and net work good. Yates was sound, putting over hard and well placed drives, whereas Jackson's smashes at the net were excellent and with out on, he kept the ball close over the net. It was a most interesting match and very open when the unlucky accident happened. After losing the first three points, Naoroji won the first and won Yates's service. With a love game, however, Jackson drew level, but the others won two more after Dance had been called several times, Jackson and Yates were once more level at four-all, both placing cleverly, and ran out with the next two. In the next, after one-all, they went ahead to 3-1 when the rain came down and there was an interval. On resuming Naoroji won his service, and it was in the next game that Bottlewalla sprained his wrist.

Barraclough and Bagshawe gave England and Kemble a very good game, better than expected, Barraclough used very sound judgment, lobbing cleverly, and Bagshawe was aggressive taking part in some fast rallies, England and Kemble played their usual hard game, the former near the the net and the latter from the back of the court. After one-all, England and Kemble went to 3.1, then after being caught up went out with three in succession. They won the first of the next, then led again at 3.2. Each won once, then Barraclough and Bagshawe took three in succession. The decider saw the latter take two after losing one, but they lost the next five and the match.

Rangarao in the first set had a hard time of it with Gandhi, but in the next he went clear away. After one each, Ghandi led at 3-1, then Rangarao drew level. Gandhi won the next two, leading at 5.3, but he lost the next four. He won only one game in the second, Rangarao's placing and volleying being very good.

J. Naoroji and Engineer were very decidedly too good for Bunbury and Calvocoressi. The latter were rather erratic, and never gave promise of the result being otherwise.

Results were:—

Jackson and Capt. Yates beat N. Naoroji and Bottlewalla, 6.4, 3.2.

J. Naoroji and Engineer beat Bunbury and Calvocoressi, 6.1, 6.1.

England and Kemble beat Barraclough and Bagshawe, 6.3, 4.6, 6.2.

Rangarao beat Gandhi, 7.5, 6.1.

Games to be played to-day were announced yesterday.

## RACING IN CALCUTTA.

### SALE OF THE WINNER OF SPRINTERS' CONSOLATION PLATE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

Mr. Ferguson's Bay Australian gelding Andlia, which won the Sprinters' Consolation Plate, division 2, in the races here last evening was sold afterwards by auction to Colonel Smith for Rs. 1,750.

Mr. Ever's Chestnut English gelding pony Nareb with the crushing weight of 10 st. 10 lbs. on his back won the Bengal Plate in the good timing of one minute and three seconds.

## ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

### ENTRIES FOR ADDITIONAL RACE.

THE ALEPPO PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

1. Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, (aged.)
2. Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Gowahajmer, (6 years).
3. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Mexico 13-2½, (aged).
4. Mr. Gussy's g a h Sweden 13-3, (aged).
5. Mr. G. K's ch a h Tulwar, (5 years).
6. Mr. J. Stewart's g a h Regent, (aged).
7. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Haify, (6 years).
8. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's and Mr. Kali Charan's g a h Longboat 14-0, (aged).
9. Mr. R. R. S's g a h Dhaman, (aged) (by wire).
10. Captain W. Morland's b a h Clarenceux, (aged) (by wire).
11. Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Sir Knight, 14-0, (aged).

## TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

### CALCUTTA MERCHANT SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day sentenced Bhusan Chundra Chunder, a merchant of Pollock Street, to pay fines of Rs. 500 on each of the three charges framed under the "Trading with the enemy proclamation, No. 2," for having traded with Austria in glass beads through the medium of a third person.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. E-13

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
LAST ONE PERFORMANCE
Of Our Tremendously Successful Revusical Comedy.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
One Show only at 6-30.
THE GIRL IN THE MUSIC SHOP
will be presented for the last time, should not be missed on any account.
Also showing for the las time
"LOCAL TOPICAL FEATURES, WIFFLES COMEDY AND OUR WAR GAZETTE"
TO-MORROW THURSDAY
GRAND GALA NIGHT
AND COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
LEW MARKS
will present his
2ND Edition of this season's most successful pantomime 2nd Ed.
ROBINSON CRUSOE
which has been entirely revised and renewed with
NEW SONGS!
NEW FUNNY BUSINESS!!
AND NEW DANCES!!
The first Edition was funny, this second s going to be funnier still.
The house rocked with laughter when the rst Edition was presented:—"CHRONICLE"
It will scream and yell this time—"THE MANAGEMENT."
Hundreds turned away on the last occasion
MORAL—"Book your seats now at the Gaiety."
TO-NIGHT.
The 10 o'clock show will take place
AT THE RACQUET COURT, COLABA GYMNASIUM
In aid of the
R. G. A. WIDOWS & ORPHANS FUND

Is Baby strong?
The chief signs of childhood health are:—(1) A steady weekly increase in weight. (2) Colour in the cheeks and a firm condition of the flesh. (3) A good appetite. (4) Long, quiet sleeps. (5) General contentment and vigorous movements. (6) Easy Teething.

Weakly children regain health and strength when fortified by the magnificent healing and nourishing cod liver oil which alone is used for the preparation of SCOTT'S Emulsion. Your child will grow healthier, stronger and better in every way after a course of
SCOTTS Emulsion

SALE! SALE!!
PROVISIONS and CLOTHING.
We start our Sale to-day for one month. All prices specially reduced to make room for new goods coming in.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Glendale Tea, 5 lb. Tin. .. | .. Rs. | 3 6 |
| Cadbury's Cocoa, ½ lb. Tin. | .. Re. | 0 15 |
| Sunlight Soap, Box .. | .. „ | 0 8 |
| C. & B. Salmon, large tin | .. „ | 0 12 |
| C. & B. Dripping, 2 lb. tin. | .. „ | 1 6 |
| Longcloth No. 1500, 42" 42 yards, pce .. .. | .. Rs. | 9 14 |
| Gent's H.S. Handkerchiefs, Doz.. | Re. | 1 8 |
| Ladies' do. | „ .. „ | 0 11 |
| Madapollams 12 yds. pce | .. Rs. | 3 4 |

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FOR PRINCES & RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to these persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 48 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot.

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ALL REPAIRS TO—

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UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

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WATSON'S ANNEXE,

APOLLO BUNDER.

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Excellent Cuisine.

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HIGH GRADE TAILOR,

3, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.


| LEADING ARTICLES. | PAGE. |
|---|---|
| The Budget Surprise | 6 |
| NOTES OF THE DAY | 6 |
| FOREIGN NEWS. | |
| War Telegrams ... 7 & 8 | |
| INDIAN TELEGRAMS ... 5, 7 & 8 | |
| BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL. | |
| Bombay Corporation Jubilee ... | 9 |
| BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS ... | 8 |
| GENERAL NEWS. | |
| The Indian Budget ... 8, 11 & 12 | |
| German Atrocities in Belgaum ... | 10 |
| A Page for the Home ... | 13 |
| SPORTING NEWS ... | 5 |
| COMMERCIAL ... | 4 |
| SHIPPING ... | 4 |
| THE WEATHER ... | 5 |
| ILLUSTRATIONS ... 5, 8 & 13 | |


*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Wednesday, March 3, 1915.*

## THE BUDGET SURPRISE.

The country has reason to be highly gratified with the very satisfactory financial statement laid before the Imperial Council by the Finance Member yesterday. The nature of that statement, we think, will come as a surprise to the public at large. For about nine months of the Financial year the trade of the world has been to a great extent paralysed by the war in which the majority of the great Powers have been plunged. The considerable trade done by this country with Germany, Austria, Belgium and Turkey has been wholly stopped, trade with France and Russia has been partially stopped, and that even with the United Kingdom has been affected. In addition to that the country had taken upon itself the burden of the expenditure on the considerable military expeditions sent from here to the various theatres of the war. In these circumstances it was natural that a heavy deficit, due to losses of revenue resulting from decreased trade and the cost of the expeditionary forces, should have been looked for and that there should have been a general expectation of the imposition of new or additional taxation. But thanks to the "inherent strength" of India's financial and economic position, and the continuance of our trade with the United Kingdom and neutral countries, which has been enabled by the supremacy of Great Britain on the seas, the actual deficit on the year amounts to not more than just short of five millions sterling, or three millions more than the deficit which was estimated for, and the Government have been able to meet this without employing any extraordinary measures of help. They have borrowed without prejudicing the country's credit, the additional borrowings having been taken largely from our own reserves and the Finance Minister is able to adjust the balance sheet and face the coming year, with its estimated deficit of nearly four millions, without raising a single pie of new taxation. And all this has been done by means of a perfectly legitimate character with which the most hypercritical could not quarrel.

That is indeed a position which earns the gratitude of the anxious taxpayer, who though he was ready to face the burden of increased taxation had it been necessary, is none the less relieved to find that in a Budget, which is a model of sober and cautious finance, that necessity has not arisen. The taxpaying classes have been hard hit in more than one direction lately, not least by the hardships arising from the increased cost of living. They have borne their sacrifices with admirable patience and reasonableness, in realisation of the immunity from worse inconvenience and actual dangers, to which the country might have been exposed, that they enjoy through the Allies mastery of the seas and the successful stand that has been made against Teutonic designs. They had expected to be called upon to make further sacrifices and will be relieved to find that ways and means have been devised to meet the deficits of the present and coming year without the least disturbance to the taxpayer or to the State Treasury itself. The only item of expenditure which will undergo an increase during the coming year is the interest charges on the temporary loan of fourteen millions, for the charge on the other loan of nine millions would under any circumstances have been included in the Budget whether there had been a deficit or a surplus. In all respects the Financial statement is distinguished, having regard to the abnormal conditions prevailing, for its unsensational character and its plain matter-of-fact, though statesmanlike character. It is characterised through out by the financial sagacity of which the present Finance Minister is the happy possessor. The problem which presented itself to him has been met by a series of financial adjustments, which if they appear simple after they have been carried out, display by their very simplicity the financial skill that has been exercised to maintain the happy equilibrum which has so wisely avoided taxation on the one side and made all necessary and cautious provision for the deficit. But, if the Finance Minister has dealt with the situation with consummate skill and caution the country has good reason also to be grateful to a financial policy in the past which has enabled it to weather so successfully a storm in which, as Sir William Meyer aptly expressed it, we have been much buffeted. For instance, the Gold Standard Reserve has been a potent means of giving relief to the Treasury without in any way weakening the position of foreign exchange. Indeed, the transfer from one account to the other is a fine practical problem in simple equation, and the adjustment arrived at is extremely satisfactory. Similarly the extra burden of the heavy army expenditure has been well balanced by the large diminution in the sale of sterling Bills. That is another problem in simple equation. We have not had a crash in exchange, and India is one of the few countries that has escaped the expedient of a moratorium. And trade, though it has suffered seriously,—the decrease in imports for the last five months of 1914, was 32 per cent, and in exports 42 per cent,—has not done so to such an extent as might have been anticipated; and readjustment, as the Finance Member was able to point out, is already taking place. The steadiness with which the resources of the country have withstood the strain of the last nine months entirely justifies the confidence with which Sir William Meyer encourages us to look forward to the future.

The details of the various headings of the Budget we may discuss at a future time. But it is natural on this first occasion to give some special attention to that of military expenditure. And here, perhaps, the surprise to the general public will be greatest. The net expenditure in the current year is expected to fall below the Budget provision framed in March last by £13,000. For the coming year the net military expenditure has been fixed at £20 million or half-a-million less than the current year. These figures include, and the Finance Member naturally laid stress on the fact, India's contribution to the cost of war. The Viceroy had roughly estimated the expenditure on the Expeditionary Force at about one million during the current year, but the forces despatched from this country have been on a far larger scale than was at first anticipated and the figure has swollen to nearly two millions, while, should the war last until the end of the next financial year India's contribution will amount to nearly five millions sterling. That is no mean contribution, and, if no actual increase in the total cost of our military expenditure has been caused this year, because we are spending money out of the country which we should otherwise have spent in it, that in no way detracts from the value of the contribution and the motives which prompted it. India has borne a heavy burden of military expenditure for many years, and the Empire reaped the benefit of that expenditure in the hour of crisis when this country was able to despatch to the assistance of the Allies in Europe, Asia and Africa, at a moment's notice troops ready for the field and fully equipped to the last button, whose services have proved of untold value.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Operations in the Dardanelles.**

In the course of his speech on the special war credit the Prime Minister made some very important statements regarding the operations in the Dardanelles. Mr. Asquith explained that the present activities in Near Eastern waters were "carefully conceived with distinct, political, strategical and economic objects." In the light of what we said in the course of our leader yesterday we find this declaration of the first Minister of the Crown very significant. The political object can only be the influencing of Turkish and Bulgarian opinion, the economic,—the opening up of the Russian Black Sea trade, and the strategical,—the despatch of a British expeditionary force to some port either in the Black Sea or the Adriatic. It is worthy of note that Mr. Asquith did not speak of the capture or occupation of Stamboul, a piece of diplomatic foresight on which he is to be congratulated.

**Industrial Disputes in War Time.**

It is curious that two of our contemporaries, the "Advocate of India" and the "Times of India," should have rushed to the conclusion that Mr. Lloyd George, when he said it was intolerable that the lives of Britons should be imperilled for the sake of a farthing an hour, was speaking exclusively of the workers. We do not take this view at all. We imagine that the Chancellor's remarks were addressed to both sides. If it is wicked of workmen at such a time to quarrel for more wages, what is to be said of capitalist employers who are making fortunes out of the war and refuse to give an extra farthing an hour to their employees and thus allow them to share in the benefits of the boom in their trade? It is all very well to talk of the "poison of trades unionism" but what about the poison of capitalism. In one, at any rate, of the industrial disputes that was in progress when the mail left, the struggle was provoked by the employers, who interpreted the award of an arbitrator, which was meant to be a compromise, as an excuse for giving a lower wage, and this at a time when, owing to the war, their profits had increased. If the Government should have power to settle matters of this kind in war time, it should be to decide whether the extra farthing should be given or not,—not merely that the men have no right to ask for it. That would be monstrous!

**The Corporation Dinner.**

The dinner given by the President of the Corporation to meet the Governor and Lady Willingdon last night was a delightful function. There was a brilliant gathering which included H. H. the Aga Khan and practically every one of note in the city, and the handsome Corporation Hall presented a splendid appearance with its embellishment of flags and the charmingly decorated dinner tables. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy made a very happy speech, in proposing the toast of their Excellencies, his reference to Lady Willingdon's presence,—the first occasion on which the wife of a Governor had attended such a function,—being received with an enthusiasm which testified strongly to the great affection in which her Excellency is held by the public of Bombay. His Excellency who, it is needless to say, was accorded a most cordial demonstration when he rose to reply, prefaced his remarks with a tribute to Lady Willingdon, which was in perfect taste because it was so simply worded and so obviously sincere. It was as much a tribute to Lady Willingdon's qualities as to his Excellency's frank and open confidence in his audience, that this reference, that might have come awkwardly from some men and embarrassed his hearers, was received with an outburst of sincere approval.

**The "Angel of Progress."**

But it is not the least among Lord Willingdon's qualities that he knows how to be frank without giving offence, even when he expresses a view with which the majority of his hearers are in disagreement, as was the case last night when he held up the Municipal Commissioner as an exemplar of progress in contrast to certain members of the Corporation, who though ordinarily liberal-minded and progressive men displayed, as Lord Willingdon alleged, an excessive caution when progressive proposals were put before them by the Commissioner. That is a view which we are inclined to think Lord Willingdon may see reason to change one of these days, for it cannot be based on intimate knowledge of past or present circumstances. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who spoke later, in proposing the toast of the President, very tactfully,—in a spirit of banter, as he put it,—took up this charge and good-humouredly controverted it, chaffingly expressing his surprise that the Municipal Commissioner should be held up as an angel of progress and they, the Corporators as poor retrograde sinners. No one seemed to enjoy Sir Pherozeshah's "banter" more than Lord Willingdon himself!

**A Unique Menu.**

The dinner was described as the Jubilee dinner, although the Jubilee of the Corporation does not actually take place until July 1st. The menu was designed to form an interesting souvenir of a notable event. On the front page was a brief history of the urban administration of Bombay, flanked at top and bottom by photographs of the Governor at the time the Municipal Act was passed,—Sir Bartle Frere,—and the first Chairman of the Corporation,—Sir Andrew Scoble. Then there were a number of "past and present" views which are exceptionally interesting, and incidentally show how Bombay has grown in the past fifty years. These included views from the Oval then and now; the first municipal offices and present building; and the view from the P. W. D. offices towards Churchgate station, as it was in 1865 and as it is now.

**Tabloid History of Urban Administration.**

The tabloid history of the administration of Bombay, referred to in the previous note, will probably prove of interest. It is as follows:—

Up to the end of the eighteenth century the urban administration of Bombay was conducted by officers deputed by the President and Council, but in 1792 Parliament passed a Statute empowering the appointment of Justices of the Peace authorised to appoint scavengers, to repair the streets, and to levy rates. In 1812 and 1815 rules were passed for the good order and civil government of the island. Thirty years later an executive body of seven, called the Board of Conservancy, was established which administered the municipal fund into which the taxes were paid. The Court of Petty Sessions, however, was the only body capable of enforcing the orders passed by the Board. In 1858 the Constitution of the Board was altered, and three Municipal Commissioners were appointed,—one by Government and two by the Justices,—for the conservancy and improvement of the city. In 1865 another Act was passed whereby the Justices were appointed a body corporate and executive power was vested in a Commissioner. Lack of control over the expenditure made it necessary to introduce yet another Act in 1872. This Act gave the franchise to certain classes of ratepayers and created two representative bodies, the Corporation and the Town Council, the Municipal Commissioner being in matters of finance under the latter body. This Act was modified in 1878 and again in 1888.

**"Sapping."**

What is known as "sapping" in siege warfare consists in gradually pushing forward the end of a narrow trench in the desired direction, and is an operation fraught with a considerable amount of risk, requiring the services of properly trained men. The leading man excavates a trench to a depth of about 4ft. 6in., and the rate of progress burrowing along, is usually from 15 to 30 yards in twenty-four hours according to circumstances. The head of the "sap" is protected by half-filled sand bags, which the leading sapper throws forward as he goes on. When this procedure has been persevered to the utmost limits the enemy's fire will permit of, the advance may still be continued by means of mine galleries, and by exploding large charges at the head of these galleries, a series of craters can be formed. These excavations are then occupied by infantry and a new base established.

**The Affair at Beaurains.**

The characteristic illustration in mine warfare quoted by Reuter, as having been successfully employed against the enemy at Beaurains, south-west of Arras, however, is singularly suggestive of a great lack of vigilance on the part of the occupants of the advance line of the German trenches in the brickfield at Beaurains. In this class of subterranean war it is essential that the utmost watchfulness should be exercised on both sides, and the fundamental principle laid down is, that the combatants must be ever on the alert to push forward counter-mines to meet the attacks when such operations are resorted to. And it does not say much for the enemy's discipline or resourcefulness, when he permitted the French to burrow right up to his trenches, charge five sap-heads with powerful mines undetected, and induce him to walk into such an absurdly palpable trap by the clatter of artillery, to be buried in the debris and exterminated without a rifle shot being fired. Catching a bird by salting its tail is deep strategy compared with such a ludicrous adventure if it ever really took place. And it is almost amusing to learn that the enemy's infantry in the vicinity have betrayed a certain amount of nervousness ever since.

## Official and Personal.

It is reported that the Viceroy is expected to pay a visit to Jammu towards the end of March and that preparations for his Excellency's reception are being made.

News has been received from Bareilly of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Homes C. V. D., Imperial Bacteriologist, Muktesswar, from cerebral haemorrhage.

Sir James Meston left Lucknow on Sunday night for Deoband, where he spent the Monday morning. His Honour on Monday afternoon went on to Bulandshahr where he will stay for a couple of days.

The sister of his Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam died at Sirohee, yesterday morning.

## THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me to supplement what I said in yesterday's letter, by pointing out that under section 68 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act the Official Assignee can institute a suit or other legal proceeding only after obtaining the leave of the Court to do so? Presumably, therefore, the suit in question, and for the institution of which the conduct of the Official Assignee is adversely criticised must have been instituted by the leave of the Court. If so, the learned Judge who sanctioned the institution of the suit is as much responsible for it as the Official Assignee. Now, if the learned Judge presiding in the Insolvency Court, on materials placed before him on affidavit, sanctioned the institution of the suit, it is, I venture to think, unfair to put any blame on Mr. Lang (assuming he applied for sanction to institute the suit), and still more unfair to censure him in the manner he has been or to suggest that he should not be appointed again to the post of Official Assignee. One thing more. The learned Judge in criticising the action of the Official Assignee dwells upon the hardship to the department in being dragged into litigation on an unsustainable claim. Sections 86 and 87 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act provide for effective control of the Court on the acts of the Official Assignee. And if at any time after the order for the institution of the suit was made the department has applied to the Insolvency Court and satisfied the Court that the interests of justice required that the proceedings should be stopped, the Court would certainly have made the necessary order in the matter.—Yours, etc.

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

Bombay, March 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Setalvad in trying to defend Mr. B. N. Lang, does not go deep into facts. His argument is perfectly correct that the Official Assignee is a trustee of the estate of the insolvent for the general body of the creditors and he cannot take upon himself the responsibility of deciding the merits of a claim.

As regards going into the *prima facie* case, which Mr. Justice Beaman has laid such a stress upon, I believe that the Official Assignee does not, and cannot, according to the regulations of the High Court, rush to the Court, on his own motion. He has to place his facts before the Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, and ask his permission for filing such suits. He can only file the suit if the said Commissioner gives him such permission. The burden of inquiring into the *prima facie* case, therefore, according to the procedure, falls upon the Commissioner and not upon the Official Assignee.

Speaking as one of the public and unconnected with Law or the High Court I must say that Mr. Lang has shown great courage, patience and conscientiousness in all the public offices he has held, and it will be a great wrong to him if you allow your remark to stand as they are.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Apollo Street, Fort, March 2.

## BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day the Bill to amend the Bengal Steam Boilers Act and the Bengal Embankment (Sundarbans) Bill were passed.

The Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan moved that the discussion of the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Bill be deferred as it is a controversial question and the discussion would cause local agitation during the present crisis.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea in supporting the motion cited the action of the Imperial Council in voting controversial matters.

On a division being taken the motion was defeated by eighteen to twenty-two.

A large number of amendments were then moved by Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur and others, most of them being lost.

## VOLUNTEERS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 2.

Lieutenant-Col. W. Chamier, V.D., Commandant, Malabar Volunteer Rifles, has issued the following regimental orders in connection with volunteers for active service:—

The Commandant has much pleasure in informing the Regiment that a telegram has been received from the Adjutant-General asking for volunteers who are physically fit for service, and who will offer for service in the stations outside the district. This is a practical acknowledgment by the Government that the volunteer force is one that can be depended upon, and the Commandant trusts there will be a great response. Special service companies of volunteers have shown that they are able to do their work in a soldierly manner which has been appreciated by inspecting officers, and it only remains for those who care to do so to give in their names at once to the Colour-Sergeant-Instructor as willing to serve the King-Emperor, anywhere in India and on the frontier.

# THE WAR.

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

## SHIPPING WAR.

## PROPOSED REPRISALS.

## OPERATIONS IN NORTH POLAND.

## GERMANS DRIVEN BACK TO THE FRONTIER.

Moving the supplementary credit of 37 millions and the fresh credit of 250 millions in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith pointed out that the total requirement for the financial year 1914-1915 was 362 millions, representing, broadly, the difference between a war and peace expenditure. At the close of the financial year, the actual cost of the war when it had lasted 239 days, would be £1,200,000 daily. The credit of 250 millions was the largest single credit ever put before the House, and would cover the period to the second week in July. The Government were making larger pecuniary demands on the House than ever before.

Referring to the Dardanelles, Mr. Asquith said the enterprise was carefully conceived, with distinct political strategical and economic objects, and the operations at once illustrated the close co-operation between the Allies in the new theatre.

The Premier ridiculed the idea of a German blockade, and in very plain language expressed himself regarding Germany's systematic violation of all conventions and regulations which had been ratified by international agreement to mitigate the evils of warfare, and characterised her use of the submarine against non-combatants and neutrals, as an under-sea campaign of piracy and pillage. Britain's reply, Mr. Asquith said, to this action of Germany, was, the British and French Government will hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to confiscation. Vessels with cargoes which sailed previous to the notification would not be affected.

The votes of credit were unanimously adopted.

The operations at the Dardanelles have again been delayed by unfavourable weather conditions.

An official review of the operations ending in the Russian victory of Prasnysz describes how the German plan of crushing the Russians at Mlava was disastrously foiled by a Russian counter-stroke in the direction of the Narew River.

The operations round Prasnysz concluded on February 28, and the Germans have now been driven back to the frontier.

# CAMPAIGN OF PIRACY AND PILLAGE.

## RETALIATORY MEASURES ANNOUNCED.

## REPLY TO GERMAN PIRACY.

### RETALIATORY MEASURES ANNOUNCED.

### SUPPLEMENTARY AND FRESH CREDITS VOTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 1.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith read the Note explaining the views of Great Britain.

It emphasised that Germany's gross violation of international usages and humane duties compelled retaliatory measures to be taken to prevent commodities of all kinds from reaching or leaving Germany.

The measures would not involve risk to neutral vessels and lives, but the Allies deemed themselves free to capture goods of enemy origin or proceeding to an enemy destination.

**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PEACE AND WAR FOOTING.**

LATER.

Moving the supplementary credit of thirty-seven millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions in the Commons Mr. Asquith pointed out that the total of the credits for the financial year 1914-15 was 362 millions. That represented, broadly speaking, the difference between expenditure on a peace-footing and on a war footing. It was undesirable to give the precise details of expenditure, but the army and navy took out of that total 275 millions. That was additional to the sums voted on a peacefooting. Thirty-eight millions represented advances for war expenditure to the Dominions and the Crown Colonies. There had been an advance to Belgium of ten millions and of eight-hundred thousand to Serbia. Further advances to these Allies were contemplated.

**ACTUAL COST OF THE WAR.**

The actual cost of the war at the close of the financial year when it would have lasted 230 days, would be £1,200,000 daily. The credit of 250 millions was the largest single vote ever put before the House. It would cover the period to the second week in July. The War Office estimated from April a daily expenditure of a million and a half and the Navy expenditure would be £400,000. Thus the aggregate would be roughly two millions daily. The Government were making larger pecuniary demands on the House than ever before.

**POWER AND WILL OF THE ALLIES.**

They made it in the full conviction that after seven months of war, the country and the Empire were every whit as determined as ever to bring their righteous cause to a triumphant issue. (Cheers). There is much to encourage and stimulate us in what I see in the heroism of Belgium and Serbia and in the undaunted tenacity with which our Allies hold their far-flung lines until the moment comes for the irresistible advance. (Cheers). We have no reason to be otherwise than satisfied with the progress of recruiting.

Mr. Asquith continued, that he could assure the House that with all the knowledge and experience gained by the Government we were never more confident than to-day of the power and will of the Allies to achieve ultimate victory. (Cheers.)

**OPERATIONS AT THE DARDANELLES.**

Referring to the Dardanelles, Mr. Asquith said that there had been no denudation or impairment of the forces working in France and Flanders. We should continue to give the fullest and most effective support there. Nor for the purposes of the Dardanelles operations had there been any weakening of the Grand Fleet. The enterprise at the Dardanelles was carefully conceived with distinct political, strategical and economic objects. The operations at once illustrated the close co-operation between the Allies in the new theatre.

Mr. Asquith referred to the splendid contingent from the French Navy which shared the glory and hazard of the Dardanelles enterprise. The operation also showed the copiousness and variety of our own naval resources. The Queen Elizabeth was there, the newest super-Dreadnought with a range unknown before, and side by side was the Agamemnon, the predecessor of the Dreadnought. Congratulations were due to the Admiralty.

**"SO-CALLED GERMAN BLOCKADE."**

Mr. Asquith then passed to the subject of the German so-called 'blockade," saying, "I will have to use some very plain language. It did not come as a surprise that the war has been carried on by Germany with systematic violation of all conventions and regulations whereby international agreement thought to mitigate warfare. She has now taken a further step by organising an under-sea campaign of piracy and pillage.

Can we, I address myself to the neutrals, sit quiet as though we were still under the protection of the rules of civilised warfare? I think we cannot.

**"WHERE WAS THE GERMAN FLEET!"**

Mr. Asquith ridiculed the theory of the German blockade and asked where was the German fleet? It had only been seen twice on the sea since the war began. The plain truth was, that the German fleet was not blockading, could not blockade, and never would blockade the English shore. (Cheers) There was no form of economic pressure to which the Allies did not consider themselves entitled to resort, and if neutrals suffered inconvenience the Allies regretted it, but neutrals should remember that this phase of the war was not initiated by us and we did not propose to assassinate their seamen or destroy their ships. The British and French Governments hold themselves free to take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination or ownership or origin, but it is not intended to confiscate such vessels or their cargoes unless they are for other reasons liable to confiscation.

**"WHISPERS OF PEACE."**

Continuing, the Premier said, that there were whispers of peace. It was not the time to talk of peace (loud cheers) and those who did so, however, excellent their intentions, were the victims of grievous self-delusion. It would be time to talk of peace when the great purposes of the Allies were in sight of accomplishment. (Cheers.) What he had said on that subject in November at Guildhall he now repeated in March. (Renewed cheers.)

**LAWS REGULATING ATTACKS ON COMMERCE.**

Mr. Asquith read the statement regarding German submarine piracy and said:—The laws and customs of nations regarding attacks on commerce have always presumed that the first duty of the captor of a merchantman is to bring, it before prize courts, where it may be tried, where regularities of its capture may be challenged and where neutrals may recover their cargo. The sinking of prizes is in itself a questionable act, to be resorted to only in extraordinary circumstances, and after provision has been made for the safety of all crews and passengers.

**ATTACKING SHIP'S RESPONSIBILITY.**

The responsibility for discriminating between neutral and enemy vessels and between neutral and enemy cargoes, obviously rests on the attacking ship, whose duty it is to verify the status of the vessel and her cargo and to preserve all papers before sinking or capturing the ship. So also is the humane duty to provide for the safety of crews and merchantmen, whether neutral or enemy, an obligation on every belligerent. It is upon this basis that all previous discussions of law regulating warfare have proceeded.

**GERMANY'S INDISCRIMINATE DESTRUCTIVE METHODS.**

The German submarine fulfils none of these obligations. Her methods of warfare are entirely outside the scope of any international instruments regulating operations against commerce in war-time. The German declaration substitutes indiscriminate destruction for regulated captures. (Cheers). Germany adopted this method against peaceful traders and non-combatant crews with the avowed object of preventing commodities of all kinds, including food for the civilian population, from reaching or leavng the British Isles or Northern France. Her opponents therefore are driven to frame retaliatory measures (cheers) in order to prevent commodities of any kind (loud cheers) from reaching or leaving Germany. (Renewed cheers).

**GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY.**

These measures, however, will be enforced by the British and French Governments without risk to neutral ships or non-combatant lives and in strict observation to the dictates of humanity. (Cheers). The British and French Governments will therefore hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to confiscation. Vessels with cargoes which sailed before this date won't be affected. That is our reply. (Loud cheers).

**A GERMAN FALSEHOOD.**

I may say that the suggestion which I see put forward from German quarters that we rejected certain proposals or suggestions made to Great Britain and Germany by the United States is untrue. All we have stated to the United States so far is this that we have taken them into careful consideration in consultation with our Allies.

**A STIRRING PERORATION.**

Mr. Asquith concluded:—We shall not relax our efforts until we have achieved all our aims. To achieve them we must draw on our resources, both material and spiritual. The appeal on the material side is before the House. The appeal on the spiritual side is to the ancient inbred qualities of our race, which have never failed us in times of stress, namely, self-mastery, self-sacrifice, patience, tenacity, willingness to bear one another's burdens and unity, which springs from the dominating sense of a common duty, never-failing faith and inflexible resolve. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

The votes of credit were unanimously adopted.

**HOUR FOR AN IRRESISTIBLE ADVANCE**

LATER.

Referring to the hour for an irresistible and decisive advance, Mr. Asquith said:—"Our own Dominions and our great Dependency, India, have sent us splendid contributions of men, a large number of whom are already at the front and very soon the whole of them will be in the fighting line in one of the actual theatres of war. We hear to-day with great gratification that Princess Patricia's regiment has been doing during the last few days the most gallant and efficient work. (Cheers.) The Territorial divisions are now fully trained and capable of confronting any troops in the world and the New Army, which have lately been under the critical scrutiny of skilled observers, are fast realising our most sanguine hopes. (Loud cheers.)

**MR BONAR LAW'S SUPPORT.**

In the Commons, Mr. Bonar Law heartily concurred with Mr. Asquith and affirmed that the Government had the full support of the House and the whole country in the policy it was pursuing. He spoke with admiration of the bombardment of the Dardanelles and gallantry in Flanders and France. He emphasised that Britain should show Germany that we intended to use every weapon at our disposal to bring the horrible war to an end.

## CORDIAL FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

PARIS, Mar. 2.

The French press cordially approves of Mr. Asquith's speech, especially of the proposed reprisals.

The "Temps" says Germany will invoke in vain The Treaty of Paris and international law. The belligerents who sacked Belgium, whose army provided implements for throwing vitrol, who spray the Allies' trenches with burning oil, and whose submarines torpedo merchantmen without warning have placed themselves outside the law. Besides, what guarantees have we that the agreements are not scraps of paper for Germany? We possess the means of limiting German resistance and we shall use them.

## THE DACIA FORMALLY SEIZED.

LONDON, March 2.

A telegram from Brest says the steamer Dacia arrived there and was formally seized. The French flag was hoisted. The crew of Americans will be repatriated.

## FAILURE OF THE BLOCKADE,

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

In view of the small success achieved by the German blockade, Berlin official messages are crediting the submarines with imaginary successes against transports. This has buoyed up public feeling at a time when the failure of the blockade is being realised. In fact, the waterways are being so carefully watched that submarines cannot come to the surface for long. Some of them have been badly knocked about. An index of the situation is that the Channel steamers are crossing regularly.

The fact that the French have captured the Dacia' is most important since their law does not recognise the transfer of belligerent-owned ships in war time and the question of the genuineness of the sale does not arise.

## SUPPLIES FOR GERMAN CRUISERS.

### VIOLATIONS OF U. S. CUSTOMS LAWS

NEW YORK, March 2.

The Federal Grand Jury, which has been investigating violations of customs laws with reference to furnishing supplies to German cruisers in the Atlantic has returned indictments against the Hamburg-American line and six men connected with shipments, for conspiracy to defraud the American Government by means of false papers.

## THE GERMAN BUDGET.

### 502, MILLIONS FOR EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.

The German Budget provides for five-hundred and two million pounds extraordinary expenditure. There is no provision for the redemption of war loans.

## BOMBARDMENT OF DARDANELLES.

### DELAYED BY BAD WEATHER.

LONDON, March 1.

It is officially announced that the operations at the Dardanelles have again been delayed by a strong north-easterly gale and rain and mist which would render long-range fire and aeroplanes observations difficult.

## GERMANS' DISORDERLY RETREAT.

### PLAN TO CRUSH RUSSIANS FOILED.

### OFFICIAL REVIEW OF RECENT OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, March 2.

An official review of the operations ending in the victory of Prasnysz says:—

The Germans after the Mazurian battle began, on February 6th, the offensive with the intention of driving in the Russian left wing at Mlava and then delivering a crushing blow on the right wing in the direction of the Vistula.

**PROGRESS ARRESTED.**

They reached the Plotzky-Racionez front in the middle of February but desperate battles on the 16th and 18th arrested their progress in that region

The Germans meanwhile had concentrated great forces between Mlava and Villenburg and began an impetuous advance on the 20th, turned round Prasnysz, which was the extreme point *d'appui* of the Russian right, and after detaching troops to attack Prasnysz made the principal effort against the Russians concentrated at Mlava.

**DECISIVE OFFENSIVE.**

The Germans in the daytime of the 24th entered Prasnysz after a sanguinary battle but the Russians at six that morning had inaugurated a decisive offensive on a wide front from Krasnoseltz to Voliaverlonska.

Everywhere the Russians pressed the enemy and the thirty-sixth German reserve division which was tenaciously holding the passages on the Orjec River suffered a serious defeat in the evening of the 24th.

**GERMANS THROWN BACK.**

Nevertheless the Germans on the morning of the 25th were found clinging stubbornly to their original idea and the battle at Voliaverlovska proved a desperate conflict the issue of which was constantly fluctuating.

It was only in the evening of the 25th that the Russians definitely threw back the Germans on positions near Prasnysz.

**DISORDERLY RETREAT.**

Violent battles raged on the 26th and 27th.

The Russians had already entered Prasnysz in the evening of the 26th but its possession was only assured in the evening of the 27th when the Germans began a disorderly retreat, seeking an outlet in the direction of Mlava and Khorgele.

**ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES.**

The Russians, scorning the fatigues of heavy marches followed by four days' incessant fighting, pushed vigorously in pursuit, inflicting enormous losses, of which it is impossible to get an estimate though the prisoners already number ten thousand.

Thus the German plan of crushing the Russians at Mlava was disastrously foiled by a Russian counter-stroke in the direction of the Narew river.

## DRIVEN BACK TO THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, March 2.

A Petrograd communique says: We concluded on February 28th the operations round Prasnysz, defeating not less than two army corps which have been driven back to the frontier.

## HALF GERMAN TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM EAST PRUSSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 2.

The "Civil and Military Gazette", London correspondent cables:—London March 1.

"The Times" military correspondent expresses the opinion that the Germans are employing two million men from Bukovina to the Niemen. It is unlikely that they they would attempt a movement on this scale at this season without strong reasons. The correspondent suggests that they feel the necessity of smashing the Russian forces before they become formidable, as they will be in the spring and summer. Two millions, however, do not possess the numerical superiority necessary to a successful invasion of Russia, who, if her armies are led as wisely as hitherto, has nothing to fear beyond back driving which will be of no permanent benefit to Germany.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent says it is believed that half the German corps concentrated in East Prussia are already withdrawn. This raises the question where the Germans will next concentrate and attack. Petrograd opinion favours another German effort on the Warsaw front. The correspondent anticipates that the fighting on the Niemen will remain stubborn until the new movement is ripe, just as the most violent onslaught on the Bzura coincides with the beginning of the East Prussian attack.

The prospect of the opening of the Dardanelles to Russian wheat has already affected Chicago prices.

## MINE WARFARE.

### SUCCESSFUL SAPPING OPERATION.

### HOW IT WAS EFFECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 1.

A recent operation at Beauraiss, South-West of Arras, gives a characteristic illustration of mine warfare in fighting on the Western front. Artillery, engineers and infantry co-operated and the French losses were insignificant, but the results were important.

The object was to wreck the enemy's work in a brickfield at Beaurains, and to reconnoitre his system of defence. Sapping brought the French in the first instance to the buildings in the brickfield.

Five sapheads charged with powerful mines were prepared and then heavy artillery and seventy-five millimetre guns opened fire in order to give the enemy the impression that an attack was contemplated and compel him to man the trenches.

Immediately the mines exploded scouts dashed forward and traversed the entanglements easily through a breech twenty yards wide made by the guns. Not a single rifle was fired at them, the brickfield having buried the defenders.

The enemy's reserves ran up to replace those annihilated, but a few shots drove them back. The Germans have not ventured to repair the breach in the entanglement, and their infantry in this sector have betrayed a certain nervousness ever since.

## ALLIES MAKE SLIGHT PROGRESS.

PARIS, March 1.

A communiqué says:—There is nothing important to report except that the different points d'appui successively secured now form a continuous line two kilometres long northward and north-westward of Perthes. We also made slight progress at Chapelotte, three kilometres northward of Celles.

## RAIN AND SNOWSTORMS.

### OPERATIONS IMPEDED.

PARIS, March 2.

Last night communique said:—In Bois Le Pretre, near Pontainoresson rain and snowstorms have impeded the operations. We repulsed a strong counter-attack north of Mesnil.

In Champagne we maintained our gains and made fresh progress.

We captured a blockhouse in Bois Le Pretre.

We repulsed a strong attack on Sunday night at Sultzeren, north-west of Munster.

## DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN FORCES.

### 30 CORPS IN THE EAST: 47 CORPS IN THE WEST.

PARIS, March 1.

An official statement issued with regard to the distribution of the German forces says:—

Altogether there are thirty army corps on the eastern front in addition to twenty Austrian corps, while on the western front there are forty-seven army corps.

Reports of the transfer of several army corps from the western to the eastern front to strengthen Hindenburg's army are inaccurate. Only one has actually been removed, but it has been replaced by new formations, bringing up the total to one regiment more than six weeks ago.

Hindenburg's reinforcements totalled six army corps, of which two were new formations, which had not previously been engaged, three had been withdrawn from Poland and one from the western front.

The German strength on the French front has not varied since December.

## INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

LONDON, March 1.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, the Under-Secretary for India said that he was not prepared to propose the substitution of selection for the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service but had however granted concessions in the matter of age to candidates undertaking service with the forces.

## GENERAL PAU.

PARIS, March 1.

General Pau has arrived in Petrograd.

## DEATH OF LIEUT. COLONEL MALCOLM KER.

LONDON, March 1.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm Ker.

# THE INDIAN BUDGET

## SIR W. MEYER'S SURPRISE.

## NO NEW TAXATION.

### DEFICIT TO BE MET BY CONTINUANCE OF LOANS

### COST OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

**Sir William Meyer presented the annual Financial Statesment to the Imperial Council yesterday. The figures of the Budget may be seen at a glance in the following table, while the Finance Member's observations on the effects of the war in India are summarised in "Points from the Budget" given below.**

## THE BUDGET AT A GLANCE.

### 1914-15.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Budget Revenue | 85·079 | millions. |
| Revised ,, | 80·156 | ,, |
| Budget Expenditure | 87·029 | ,, |
| Revised ,, | 85·115 | ,, |
| Net deficit | 4·959 | ,, |

### FEATURES OF CURRENT YEAR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue decrease owing to the war | 12· | ,, |
| Improvement to counterbalance decrease | 2·623 | ,, |
| Aggregate cash balances | 21; | ,, |
| Railway takings decreased by | 2·065 | ,, |
| Customs receipts ,, ,, | £917,000 | |
| Interest receipts ,, ,, | £361,000 | |
| Opium receipts ,, ,, | £283,000 | |
| Post and Telegraph receipts decreased by | £213,000 | |

### 1915-16.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 80·347 | millions. |
| Expenditure | 84·180 | ,, |

### FEATURES OF COMING YEAR.

### NO NEW TAXATION.

**Aggregate excess of expenditure over income about £3.8 million, against £5 million in the current year.**

**Budget framed on assumption that the war will last throughout the year.**

**Improvements anticipated: under land revenue, £ 428,000; opium £ 242,000.**

**Decreases anticipated: Customs £ 377,000; Railways, £ 298,000.**

**Reduction on Military Expenditure £ 582,000.**

**Railway programme reduced to £8 millions; full standard of expenditure on irrigation to be maintained; minimum outlay on Delhi; and temporary loans raised during curren year to be renewed.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Cost of Expeditionary Forces, this year** | **£1·9** | **million.** |
| **Cost of Indian Expeditionary Forces, next year** | **£4 8** | ,, |

## POINTS FROM THE BUDGET

### 1914-15.

When the war broke out India was fortunately in a very satisfactory, position, Treasury balances being very high, and the Presidency Banks, too, were in an exceptionally strong position.

The effect of the policy of selling Sterling Bills on London, has been to promote confidence. In all it is expected that by the end of the current financial year bills and transfers to the extent of £8¾ millions will have been sold, the net result being a great strengthening of the Gold Standard Reserve on this side.

Between the 1st and 5th August, when the issue of gold to private persons was prohibited, £1,800,000 was taken from the Currency Offices. The stock of gold in India then stood at about £10 million sterling, and that aggregate figure remains practically unaltered. It is shown that whereas the sovereign exchanged for Rs. 15.6 in Calcutta at the end of August, it now fluctuates between Rs. 15.1 and Rs. 15.3.

There was a heavy run on the Post Office Savings banks in August and September, and a net withdrawal of £4 million. Since then the drain has slackened, and it is anticipated that by the end of the year about £7 million of savings bank deposits wil have ben lost. These have had to be paid out of general balances.

The present position of Government Paper is very satisfactory. 3½ per cent, rupee paper was quoted at Rs. 95.14 at this time last year, and now it stands at only Rs. 3½ less—a striking testimony to the strength and stability of the financial position.

As shown in the statement printed above, the Budgeted surplus of £1¼ millions was turned into a deficit of £2¾ millions, making the figures worse than the estimate by £4 millions.

To this has to be added a "worseness" of nearly £7 millions on Savings Bank account—an anticipated addition to the funds from this source of £1¾ millions being turned into a drain of over £5 millions—and a further sum of £1 million lost by withdrawals from the Treasuries of funds deposited by local bodies.

This aggregate loss of £12 millions was partly counterbalanced by an improvement of about £1¼ million in the opening balance of the year, while Local Governments have curtailed their drawings on Imperial balances by £1 million.

Aggregate cash balances in India and England are now expected to stand at about £21 millions on March 31st, 1915, as against the Budget estimate of £17¼ millions, and the £16¾ million which is usually accepted as the normal repirement.

An Imperial expenditure of almost £53 millions was budgeted for, but this is now reduced to about £52.7 million. Although much disturbed by the war, counter-balancing factors have occurred in military expenditure, and a saving is now anticipated of £64,000 in the gross, and £18,000 in the net expenditure.

### 1915-16.

NO ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

There is to be no increased taxation. Sir William Meyer explained that Government would not have hesitated to impose fresh taxation to meet an abiding deficiency in revenue, but the present circumstances were altogether peculiar. The necessity had not yet arisen, since the deficits of the current and coming years were entirely the product of special and temporary circumstances while as regarded ways and means they saw their way to finance all the outlay immediately necessary.

The total sum to be found amounts to £28¼ million, and the surplus of the Gold Standard Reserve over the normal figure—£4½ million—with half a million from revenue under the Famine Insurance Grant head, reduces this figure to £23½ million which is the amount of the deficiency to be raised.

To meet this deficiency a borrowing programme has been decided upon. The loan of £7 millions from the Gold Standard Reserve is to be continued and left outstanding on March 31st, 1916. The Secretary of State also intends to renew in 1915-16, the £7 million of India bills which he has raised this year. That disposes of the temporary debt of £14 million, but leaves £9½ million still to be found.

Of this, £3 million is to be obtained in India by a public loan if, when the time comes, this is found to be feasible. If not other methods may be desirable; one alternative might be to increase borrowing from the Gold Standard Reserve. In addition to this, the Secretary of State intends to raise £6½ millions by fresh borrowing in England.

The Budget is framed on the assumption that the war will continue throughout the year, and the deterioration of revenue extending over twelve months is allowed for. A deficit on the Imperial side of £2.8 million is estimated for, and Local Governments are beng permitted to draw on their balances to the extent of £1 million, the excess of expenditure on the combined Imperial and Provincial account being thus about £3.8 millions.

COST OF EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

All military expenditure of an ordinary kind not immediately required is to be postponed, and a reduction of £582,000 is budgeted for. The net military expenditure has been fixed at £20 millions, which includes the sums India is contributing towards the cost of the war,—that is the portion of the total expenditure incurred on the expeditionary forces despatched from this country which she would have had to defray had they remained in India under peace conditions.

The scope and direction in which troops from India have been utilised as the war has proceeded has been greatly enlarged, and it is now anticipated that India's contribution to the cost of the troops she has furnished will amount to £1.9 millions during the current year, and to £4.8 millions in 1915-16, on the assumption that the war will continue until the end of March, 1916.

The Finance Member pointed out that these figures do not represent the full measure of India's offering towards the expenses of the war, and referred to the Imperial Service Troops, to the gifts of 50 lakhs by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, 60 lakhs by H. H. the Nisam, and other contributions bringing the aggregate donations to £768,000.

The balances in hand for Famine Relief and for special grants for education sanitation etc., are held to be sufficient for all needs. The amount available for famine relief for 1915-16 is estimated at Rs. 4,98,000 while the total amount expected to be available from special grants under the head of Education, Medical, etc., on April 1st, 1916, is £2,518,000.

The expenditure on railways is fixed at £8 millions, a curtailment of over £3.4 millions on last year, and less than in any year since 1911-12. For irrigation, the full amount the Public Works advisers consider they can spend—£1,100,000,—has been provided.

On March 31st last, the public debt of India was £274 millions, of which only about £13 millions represented ordinary or unproductive debt. The interest on the latter was £¾ million only, and on the productive debt (railways, irrigation, etc.,) £9¼ million, so that the total interest charges amounted to some £9¾ millions.

*A detailed report of Sir William Meyer's statement appears on pages 11 and 12.*

## IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 2.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council after Sir William Meyer had presented the Financial Statement for 1915-16 Sir Ali Imam introduced the Delhi Laws Act Amendment Bill and explained that the Bill would extend the control of the Delhi Administration over a number of villages recently incorporated in the Delhi area. He added the Bill was a formal and non-contentious one.

Sir Reginald Craddock presented the Select Committee's Report on the Foreigners' Bill.

The Council adjourned to 8th March.

## CASUALTY LISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 2.

According to advices which have reached Ceylon papers the following names are to be added to the casualties at Singapore.

They do not however increase the total already given:—

MISSING (BELIEVED DEAD).

Lieutenant H. S. Eliot, 5th Native Light Infantry.

WOUNDED (SEVERELY.)

Private A. Gardener, Malay States Volunteer Rifles.

No. 36206 Gunner A. Hind, 80th Co., R. G. A.

No. 3269 Sergeant C. Keeble, R. G. A.

Private W. E. Litts, M. S. V. R.

WOUNDED (SERIOUSLY).

No. 3811 Gunner F. W. Saby, 80th Co., R. G. A.

Mr. T. A. Flett, 1st Officer, Cable Ship Recorder.

Private R. L. V. Woodhouse, S. V. R.

WOUNDED (SLIGHTLY).

Sapper W. Flint, S. R. E. V.

Private James Robertson, S. V. S.

## LUDHIANA BOMB OUTRAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 2.

A correspondent writes to the "Bulletin" that the police have succeeded in tracing the author of the bomb outrage at Ludhiana and that some students are said to be implicated.

## FIGHTING IN SUEZ CANAL.

### A LINER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

### ENEMY SHELLS BURST OVER PASSENGERS.

**A vessel which arrived in Colombo last week had an exciting experience on her voyage out, being held up at Ismalia right in the centre of the fighting on the banks of the Canal. Officers on board saw a great deal of the actual fighting and, in fact, so close were they to the zone of activities that several Turkish shrapnel shells burst above them and bullets from four of these shells fell on board the vessels, leaving marks on the decks.**

A "Times of Ceylon" representative has had an interesting conversation with several of the officers, who gave most interesting details of their experience. They left Port Said on the 1st of February and they were anchored in Ismalia Lake on February 2nd. Before they came to Ismalia they passed a British war vessel, and it was at the second station before they reached the lake that they were told that they must not proceed further, but must anchor in the lake, as there was fighting proceeding. "Afterwards we learned that the station which gave us this information was destroyed by the Turks the very next day," said one of the officers.

"On reaching Ismalia Lake," he continued, "we anchored in accordance with instructions and laid to in close proximity to there other vessels and an oil tank steamer. Not far from us was the French warship"—and the "——" (mentioning an armed merchantman well-known as a trading vessel in these waters).

FIRING HEARD.

"The night passed off more or less quietly. I suppose there must have been fighting not very far from us but we did not hear very much of it; except for the occasional sound of guns muffled by distance nothing exciting happened.

"However, the Turks must have made a rapid advance during the night, for it was in the early hours of the morning (February 2nd), that firing recommenced in our neighbourhood.

"At the spot where the Turks were making their advance there is at a distance of perhaps two or three miles from the east bank of the Canal a long ridge of sand hills. We had gathered on deck to see what was to be seen and over the summit of the sand hill we could make out the Turks advancing like a swarm of flies. There must have been hundreds of them in sight, but it is difficult to give any estimate of numbers because it was difficult, even when looking through strong binoculars, to distinguish btwsen men and the straggling bushes which fringed the ridge.

WARSHIPS' EFFECTIVE GUNNERY.

"The warships in the Canal kept up a heavy fire and we could see the shells falling right amongst them every time; we could see the Turks scattering in all directions and through the glasses could even see them throw up their hands and fall. The execution done by those warships must have been terrible.

"There were also several French aeroplanes circling above the Turkish troops, and here and there they would drop bombs which when they struck the ground, sent a puff of black smoke high into the air. Most of these bombs fell on the other side of the sand hills, and their object was evidently to indicate to the warships the exact whereabouts of Turkish troops. We noticed how the warships dropped their shells apparently right on the spot from which these columns of smoke from the aeroplane bombs arose. Several of the shells from the French warships fell beyond a further ridge of sand hills some seven or eight miles from the Canal, but of course we could not see what damage these shells did.

SHELLS BURST NEAR PASSENGER VESSEL.

While we were watching the battle from our upper dock several shrapnel shells, fired by Turkish artillery beyond the hills, burst so close to us that many of the bullets from these shells actually fell on our decks. One shell burst a few yards astern of us, and several of the bullets fell on our deck close to the spot where several of the engineer officers were standing. Two other shells exploded almost directly above us, and some of the bullets left their mark on the deck and on the paint work of the buildings on the upper deck. A fourth shell exploded not far from our bows. It was remarkable how we all managed to escape without a scratch; and many of us secured fragments of the bullets which fell on board as souvenirs of the battle.

"When the shells began to burst around us like this we drew anchor and steamed off to a safer distance and from this time onwards we did not see much more of the actual fighting. However, we could just see a British camp on the south bank of the Canal which the enemy were shelling, but we were a good way off.

"Just after we steamed away from our first lively anchorage the French warship let fly with her heavy guns and dropped a few shells away over the hills. These shells seemed to take effect, for the Turkish artillery at this spot were quiet for some hours."

TURKISH DEAD.

The experiences of the passengers on board our informant's ship were by no means yet ended, for the next day they passed through the district near to which the most severe fighting had taken place, and the sights they say were horrible in the extreme. For over a mile they could see bodies of Turkish soldiers lying about, presumably collected together by the side of the Canal with the object of subsequent cremation. The bodies were lying in threes and fours, and sometimes in larger numbers, here and there covered by tarpaulins, but, more often than not, lying about just as they had fallen. One German officer, a big fellow, was lying on his back with his sword beside him just as he had died—killed by a bursting shell. Several men were lying dead around him.

Further on they encountered some 50 boats, which appeared to be about 30 feet long by 5 or 6 feet broad, apparently made of light metal, in which the Turks had made their desperate effort to cross the Canal. These boats were riddled by shots and many of them contained dead bodies. One boat alone contained nine dead Turkish soldiers huddled in a heap, and the sight was a very horrible one.

HOW THE PONTOON BOATS WERE WRECKED.

One of the officers expressed the opinion that the damage done to these boats must have been largely inflicted by a torpedo boat armed with quick-firing guns which was sent down for the purpose.

"They must have let the Turks get these boats right down to the edge of the Canal and have waited until the men were actually aboard before they opened fire upon them" this officer declared. "It was slaughter."

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

As they passed down the Canal they could see the limbs of men just above the water at the edge of the Canal, and it was quite plain that there were many dead beneath the surface.

"The British losses we saw could almost have been counted on your fingers, but the Turks must have lost thousands; we saw hundreds of dead bodies at all event, and these were only those lying on the edge of the Canal. We could not see how many there were on the other side of the ridges." We also passed a large body of Turkish prisoners under the escort of Sikhs, and among the prisoners were many wounded and a German officer. In another spot we saw some Sikh soldiers cremating their dead. The Indian soldiers were on both sides of the Canal and we also noticed some members of the New Zealand contingent and English Territorials on the west bank."

BRITISH TROOPS LOOKED WELL.

One of the officers said that so far as he could see the New Zealanders and the Indian soldiers appeared to be well clothed and naturally elated by their success. The Turkish prisoners were a curious mixed lot, and looked a good deal the worse for wear and tear.

A large number of dead camels were also seen by the side of the Canal.

## SUPPLEMENTAKY WAR NEWS

### BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY IN STAMBOUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Times'" Athens correspondent states that, according to authentic information from Constantinople, the inhabitants of Princes Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, have received orders to prepare to leave. Three Imperial trains are ready with steam up at Haidar Pasha on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. The Turks are placing batteries of artillery in different parts of Stamboul.

In connection with the bombardment of the forts of the Dardanelles, the Queen Elizabeth has been a great success with her 15 inch guns. The progress made has disconcerted the German plans and greatly perturbed Austria. The forcing of the Sea of Marmora may bring the operations of the Turksh Army to a close.

CHINO-JAPANESE CONFERENCE.

The "Times" Peking correspondent states that at the Chino-Japanese Conference the Chinese delegates readily agreed to open certain important places in Shantung hereafter to be decided upon, as Treaty ports. The other three demands in connection with Shantung are postponed. It is hoped that Japan will recognise the desirability of deferring their consideration until the conclusion of the war. China's counter-proposals which the Japanese rejected were for the fulfilment of Japan's alleged promise to restore Tsingtau to China, and the status quo in Shantung by the removal of troops. The Japanese delegates pressed for the recognition of Japan's special position in South Manchuria and Eastern and Inner Mongolia. The Chinese protest that this is an effort on the part of the Japanese to acquire dominance therein, and urge that the acceptance of the claims would be equivalent to the closing of these regions to the commerce and industry of other treaty powers.

STRIKE SETTLED "BY ORDER."

In view of the serious situation with respect to the production of war material caused by the strike of 10,000 Clyde engineers the Government has intimated to the employers and men that work must be resumed on Monday, after which the dispute will be referred to a Court of Arbitration.

## A CHARGE OF CHEATING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

The case in which three persons, Sheik Allah Bux, a big contractor in Alwar State, Bansidhar, an employee, Loco Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and Babu Maharaj Sawarupa, B. A., a Tasildar of Ajmere, were being tried by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere at the instance of Mrs. Taylor, widow of a guard on the railway, on a charge of cheating her in respect of Rs. 3,700 has just concluded. She alleged she wanted to build a house, and for that purpose paid the sum of money to the accused, and asked for a receipt which was not given, nor the money returned. The accused pleaded not guilty. Among the defence witnesses was Mr. Holme, I. C. S., Commissioner of Ajmere. Judgment has been reserved.

## DEATH OF MR. FRANK BULLEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

The death is announced of Mr. Frank Bullen, the author.

## OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

**Fetish of Efficiency.**

"New India":—The cry of efficiency was raised by Lord Curzon in order to check the spread of University education, supposed to be dangerous to the autocracy he loved. It is harder to keep educated men in leading-strings than thus to keep the ignorant and as he honestly believed that British autocracy was better for India than freedom, he naturally and consistently tried to check the spread of University education and to fetter that part of it which he could not destroy. We all know the cry raised against the educated Indians by Sir Valentine Chirol, and the way in which the "Times" has declared them to be the menace to, instead of the buttress of, British rule. That idea—started by Lord Curzon and sedulously propagated in England by Sir Valentine Chirol and people of that ilk—is at the root of the insistence of the Education Department on efficiency or death. The Indians are far more eager to see efficiency than any foreigners can be, for the future of their country depends on it, but they know also that some education is better than none, and they would not reject a half loaf because they cannot at once afford to buy the whole.

**Anti-Vivisection.**

The "Indian Patriot":—The news that a well-known European scientist has protested against the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in Bombay on wellknown scientific grounds will be received nowhere in the world with greater joy than in India, where inoculation of any kind is naturally abhorrent to the people. Of course to the educated, the garb of science is always too sacred to be questioned; but the educated only form the minority in India. Compulsory vaccination was extended to Hyderabad in Sindh, in the teeth of united opposition, and to-day Bengal, in the throes of one of the most widespread and malicious attacks of small-pox, is inclined to doubt altogether the effect of vaccination. The literature of the anti-vivisectionist has been available here to convince the unconvinced and to shake the wavering. Year after year the figures for vaccination and small-pox have been published without, in any degree, assuring the popular mind of the efficacy of vaccination. The Madras Government have earned the gratitude of the people by disallowing the trial scheme of vaccination in rural areas. It is only just to assert that many Indians have been led to vaccinate their children, less due to any faith in it than due to the fear of the fine.

**Indians and Volunteering.**

The "Indian Patriot":—At this supreme hour, when the craving is in every Indian mind to show, in grim practice, the jewel of loyalty long worn inside, why should not Young India be trained in the use of the arms? In the sporting field they are conducting themselves with marked spirit and force; in the intellectual field they can hold their own with the proudest people on Earth. They will acquit themselves in the camping ground of military training with as much credit as in any other field. On Young India the war has made a warm impression. The Empire to which they belong is shining from the dust and blood of war, still the greatest Empire in the world. Why should not the natural enthusiasm, born of such a realisation, be carefully collected and preserved? We shall certainly never look at this proposal of the European British subjects in India for military training with the spectacles of racial prejudice. But we must, knowing the feelings, the desires, the aspirations of our people, most appealingly exclaim: "Why should the Indian subject of his Majesty in India not have the military training to equip himself fully against the German foe?"

**A False Ideal of Examinations.**

The "Indian Patriot":—The tendency distinctly is for the heavy weight of these examinations to increase. There are not sufficient Colleges, and the immediate suggestion is to raise the standard of examinations. In other words, we rule that many of our best boys, possessing the best spirit, may for ever be buried in the graveyard of the examinations. Indian patriots have deplored this callous treatment of the young. They have protested against the strange lack of public opinion against the thoughtless and cruel treatment accorded to the younger generation. The desire has often been expressed that the time has come when we should have a powerful society for the prevention of cruelty to students. There is cruelty to-day. It may be explained to be due to the system; it may be explained to be due to the training, but the cruelty is perpetrated. Failure to pass the examination disqualifies many a young man from entering good situations. Passing the examination is thus the direct and deliberate goal of young men. We say, in our superior wisdom, that this ought not to be so; we say that examinations dry the fountains of manly spirit. But we judge of the merit of the young men, all the same, by the examinations that they have passed. In condemning the new scheme of examinations in England, a prominent professor said that under such a scheme any pupil who failed would go through life with a certain stigma attaching to him. "Yet as every one knew, there were men of commanding ability, born leaders of men, who could not pass and never had passed examinations." But this was daily happening in India. Another irresistable argument against the examinations was that "the whole energies of a school would be concentrated on the examination."

## DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

### EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCES, STAYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 2.

It is understood that the Governor-General in Council has stayed execution of the sentences of death passed on a number of men in the Delhi conspiracy case pending the admission of their appeal to the Privy Council.

# BOMBAY CORPORATION JUBILEE.

## DINNER TO LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

### BOMBAY QUARTER OF A CENTURY HENCE.

### HIS EXCELLENCY'S PICTURE,

The Bombay Corporation Jubilee dinner was given last night in the Municipal Council Chamber, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim presiding. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were the guests of the evening, and in addition to the members of the Corporation and high municipal officials, a number of leading citizens and Government officers were also invited. The hall was tastefully decorated. His Excellency the Governor's Band was in attendance and played selections of music during the evening.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebraliim presided, and in addition to their Excellencies, the following were present:—The Hon. Sir Richard A. Lamb, The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, His Highness the Aga Khan, The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Dorab J. Tata, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Sir Frederick L. Sprott, Sir James Begbie, Sir Temulji B. Nariman, The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey, The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, The Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod, The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, The Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, The Hon. Captain W. L. Graham, The Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, The Hon. Mr. Manmohandass Ramji, The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. J. Crerar, Major J. G. Greig, The A.D.C.-in-Waiting, Mr. J. Porr, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. L. Crawford, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. E. Moses, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. R. B. Mantri, Major W. Glen-Liston, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. R. A. Woollcombe, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Mr. J. L. Rieu, Mr. G. A. Wahed, Mr. J. S. W. Milne, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy, Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy, Mr. J. W. Mackison, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. G. Wittet, Dr. Dinsha B. Master, Mr. A. H. Whyte, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Mr. Purshottamdass Thakoredass, Mr. A. M. Tod, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. D. M. Inglis, Mr. Gulam Hussein C. Ebrahim, Mr. B. H. Hewett, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. W. E. Waite, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. J. H. Trivess Smith, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, The Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein A. Pirbhoy, Mr. H. P. Mody, Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, Mr. Cassamalli Jairajbhoy, Sirdar Suleman C. Mitha, Mr. Sheriff D. Canji, Mr. Karmalli Pirbhoy Haji, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. Jehangir D. Framji, Mr. Rahimtulla C. Ebrahim, Dr. R. T. Nariman, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji, Dr. Sorab Cawasji, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mr. K. M. Minocherhomji, Mr. R. N. Vatchaghandy, Mr. P. J. Murzban, Mr. N. Maughan, Dr. N. H. Sukhia, Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy, Rao Bahadur Soonderdass Narandass, Mr. R. S. Navalkar, Mr. R. N. Coyaji, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Mr. Salebhoy C. Barodawalla, Mr. Balkrishna W. Pandoorang, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, Dr. K. B. Shroff, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sobhani, Dr. P. H. Meisheri, Dr. M. C. Javle, Mr. Madhavji Virji, Mr. K. H. Kayani, Mr. D. J. Thucker and Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati.

### SIR FUZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY'S SPEECH.

After the Royal toasts had been drunk Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, in proposing the toast of their Excellencies, said:—

For several years past my predecessors in office have enjoyed the proud privilege of entertaining the Governers of Bombay in this historic hall. I, however, count myself most fortunate of them all in that two circumstances invest the present function with a peculiar interest.

The first is the presence of her Excellency Lady Willingdon, the first lady to grace this table, and the second is the fact that this is the Jubilee year of the Corporation.

It is hardly necessary for me to recite to you facts connected with the history of the Corporation with which you must all be well-acquainted and, moreover, I see that on the menu cards there is a sort of potted municipal history that will serve to recall a few dates to your memory. We celebrate this year of course our Jubilee in the sense that it is now fifty years since (the magic wand of) the legislature transformed the justices into a body corporate with powers to impose rates and taxes, and to exercise control over the municipal fund. There have been changes since that time in our status, but the Act of 1865, is in effect our Magna Charta. I dare say some critics will tell you that there should be still greater changes. The salary of the Commissioner, for example remains unchanged; and the fact does not show any very generous appreciation of the services of the eminent men who, from the time of the late Mr. Arthur Crawford onwards, have assisted us in the development of an efficient form of government. But I have no doubt that the Commissioner is able to console himself in his more gloomy moods by contemplating the state of our own finances. The day was when we were practically bankrupt, but we have now advanced to our present proud position with an annual income of a crore and a quarter. This and a bit more we spend, cheered by the thought of our assets and the balance of somewhere between 30 and 40 lakhs which we manage to keep in hand. There is still much work to be done in the city, in spite of our 50 years of toil. The air of Bombay may not always carry in it the spicy smells of Araby, but we have got some way beyond the stage in which the city was in 1865, when one could not ride along the sands of Back Bay without encountering sights and odours too horrible to describe. Palatial buildings have arisen on all sides, and the slums have not been altogether neglected. There are some among us here to-night who can remember what the city was like in the old days; but I doubt if they would care to give a truthful account of it in an after dinner speech,—not at any rate in the presence of her Excellency. It is better to look at the present and to realise that Dr. Turner is able to assure us that the health conditions of the past few months have been incomparably better than any recorded since 1893. I know he will not rest content with that, but will endeavour still further to beat the best records of the days before the great visitation of plague. It is a matter for regret that we cannot have comparative statistics about the roads also, as they so often engage the attention of our critics. But if they are a trifle bumpy at times, you can at least see the bad places, for now our streets are lighted with six thousand gas lamps, in addition to 15,000 oil lights; whereas fifty years ago there were only 229 lights in the city.

### TRIBUTE TO WORKERS FOR BOMBAY.

I must stop this after-dinner boasting and remind you that tribute must be paid to the many workers for Bombay who have gone before us. Their names are known to you well. Of the great heroes of our municipal history one is here to-night, Sir Pherozeshah, still full of fight and vigour, a kind of perpetual reminder to us that service to one's city and country is the most honourable of all things. Another of the great men of the past is unfortunately not here in the flesh, though I feel sure he is in the spirit—Dadabhoy Naoroji. It is men such as these who have made the Corporation an honoured body, and from them we receive the traditions of public spirit to be handed on unsullied to those who come after us. I hope that the future may bring forth men of equal ability to carry on the work of municipal administration. What their task will be, who shall say? But a retrospect of fifty years' work inevitably demands a glance forward also. I may be thought a visionary, but it is conceivable that when this Corporation meets to celebrate its hundreth birthday it will be in very different and vastly improved circumstances. May you all be there to take part in the rejoicings! Bombay may then have a federal system of government something like that which obtains in London, though I confess I do not look forward to the establishment here of anything like the bewildering variety of public bodies which govern the metropolis of the Empire. How many of them are there? The county council the asylum board, the two sets of police, two water boards, the city corporation, over two dozen metropolitan boroughs, a still greater number of boards, and vestries! May we escape that variety; but I doubt if the Municipal Corporation, as at present constituted, will for much longer be able to cope with all the wants of this growing city. Nor do I think the opportunities it offers will for ever satisfy the aspirations of the citizens of Bombay to take part in the government of their city. An extension of local self-government and a development of the civic sense of the people will be factors in the future that must materially affect this corporate body. Some of the youngest among us may like to dream, dreams of what the future will bring forth. If so, I hope they will not forget the possibility of ladies becoming corporators. We might well take the presence here to-night of Lady Willingdon as a happy augury and we might derive pleasure from conjuring up a scene in which Sir Pherozeshah finds himself corrected on a point of order by a lady president. I know him to be gallant enough to appreciate the experience.

### THE GUESTS.

I must now recall you from the future, however, that I may preform the pleasant duty of proposing the health of our guests. I trust, Your Excellency, that you realise without any assurance from me, how heartily we welcome yourself and Lady Willingdon. Your presence here is but one more proof of your desire to be intimate with every form of public activity in the Presidency. We thank you for this fresh evidence of the fact that nothing which concerns our welfare and our interests is alien to your thoughts. To Lady Willingdon also our gratitude is due for honouring us with her presence to-night. I hope you realise, Your Excellency, that you have established a most pleasant precedent. If I may say so it is quite in accord with the energy of your character, which has brought you so closely in touch with everything that goes on in Bombay. I hope too that you realise that you have the admiration of us all for the work you have done in Bombay, and especially for the example of sacrifice you have set to us all in connection with the Ladies' Branch of the War Relief Fund.

Even on an occasion of jubilation such as this we cannot for long keep the war out of our thoughts, even if we would. But I think we may be proud to think that Bombay has done its duty and has never before shown so fine a spirit of patriotism as it has done in these times of trouble. For this we must in a large measure be thankful to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon for the lead they have given us. Gentlemen, I now ask you to drink the health of our distinguished guests.

The toast was honoured most enthusiastically.

### LORD WILLINGDON'S REPLY.

His Excellency, in reply, said:—

I thank you, gentlemen, very much for the very kind way in which you have welcomed the toast proposed by your president in graceful and over-courteous terms and may I thank you more particularly for the kind references he has made to my wife. You, Sir, have rightly said that our gathering this evening is notable for two outstanding events: the one that we are met to celebrate the first 50 years in the life of the Bombay Municipality; the other that I think for the first time in the history of your Municipality this annual event has been graced by the presence of the wife of the Governor. As to which of these two events is of the greater importance it is hardly for me to express an opinion, but as to the latter of the two, while I am not the least surprised at your wish to have Lady Willingdon amongst you, I should like to take this early opportunity of expressing my very deep sense of appreciation of the unique compliment which you have paid my wife, a compliment which from many years of close companionship I know is well merited by one who has always by her example set a high ideal of public duty to those around her, and who by her influence gives happiness, encouragement and hope to all among whom she comes into contact.

And if I use the expression high ideal of duty as to the latter, may I not also use it with regard to the former of these two events, in reference to those many gentlemen who at different periods for the past 50 years have given free and voluntary service for the progress and welfare of this city. While it is generally unwise to draw distinctions between individuals whose work has been so good, I think that perhaps to-night I may be allowed to refer more particularly to one who was largely responsible for municipal work in this city being started and carried on in its present form and who, notwithstanding the many other public duties in which he has been engaged, has done much to guide the destinies of the Municipal administration during the whole of the past 50 years. To Sir Pherozeshah Mehta this evening's celebration must give deep feelings of pride and satisfaction, and while we congratulate all Councillors on the result of the 50 years' work, to him I think we should give a special meed of praise, and express the sincere hope that he may be spared many years to give advice and guidance in the further development of our beautiful city.

Now if you have reason for congratulation over the work of the past 50 years, you may surely have reason to look forward with all confidence to the future; and may I take it that you have invited me here to-night as a very real but a very candid friend to give you with all diffidence some impressions of your past, and to offer you some suggestions as to that future administration.

### MUNICIPAL LION AND LEGISLATIVE LAMB.

The main impression conveyed to my mind with regard to the general conduct of affairs of your Council leads me to say that I think I have discovered a very curious fact, for it appears to me that some of these gentlemen, who, in the broader aspects of public life have the reputation of having a progressive and liberal outlook, seem, when it comes to the discussion of Municipal matters, to be the apostles of extreme caution. In fact it appears that it is the Municipal Commissioner (or are we to call him Town Clerk in the future?) who promotes and puts forward measures of progress and advancement; the official the advocate of progress, the progressive the advocate of some hesitation. Now what is the reason for this strange phenomenon? I am sure it can't be that you haven't got all confidence in your Commissioner, for there is no man who has performed more strenuous and sterling service for the advancement of the welfare of this city. Can it be then

### HIS EXCELLENCY'S SUGGESTIONS.

Now if I begin to make all the suggestions which I might wish to with regard to the future of Bombay, I should keep you here a long time indeed for, while much has been already done, how much there is yet to do! Let us urge, however, that the main points you should keep in mind are development and progress. Progress in securing the health and good sanitation of the city and here let me warmly congratulate you gentlemen on the success of your efforts to stem disease and illness, as shown by what I hope may be a constantly decreasing death rate, and urge you to continue to take all the necessary steps to continue to make every provision for securing the health of your people. Progress in the removal of congestion in your streets, and control over the buildings that are raised in the future. Development,—I am sure you won't take it amiss if I suggest it,—first and foremost in the artistic taste of members of the Corporation, a desire to transform the few open spaces we have got from being waste land, into islands that give pleasure and comfort to the eye. And may I without vanity suggest to you to-night that Lady Willingdon and I under the guiding hand of Mr. Millard, have set you an example of what can be done in this respect in the garden in front of the Museum building. Development, too, in its broader sense, by driving great roads into the suburban districts and opening up new areas for residence and industry in the northern parts of the island. But you may very fairly say to me to-night after hearing just these few of my suggestions, 'Yes, this is all very well, we have not a limitless purse; what are Government and other public bodies going to do to help us?' Sir, I remember very well when I dined here last year the main theme of my remarks was co-operation. To-night let me emphasise that view. It is only by co-operation, by combined effort, that we shall secure our our ideal. The Railway Companies and public bodies will I am certain do all they can to assist you, and Government, I assure you, will support you in every way without interfering with your legitimate powers to secure such improvements as must inevitably be to our common advantage and interest.

### TWENTY-FIVE YEARS HENCE.

And now for a moment I want to detain you in order to paint to you the picture I see of Bombay when I land after, shall I say, 25 years to revisit my old haunts. I land up a fine flight of steps and pass out through a noble memorial arch erected to commemorate the Durbar Visit of our King Emperor; I look out over a well, laid-out garden and see directly in front of me the magnificent pile of the Prince of Wales' Museum. I walk to the sea front and find a fine parade and drive between Colaba and Chowpatty with nothing but a maidan between this and Queen's Road owing to the submerging or the disappearance of the railway. On the further side of Malabar Hill I find a further extension of this marine drive extending past a new residential area at Worli and Mahim, and with almost a sense of regret I miss the accustomed scent at a spot near Lovegrove, and only drink in the fresh sea breeze. I could take you if I chose still further up the coast and show you possibilities of further developments but fear the time for my tour and my speech must be limited. But let me take you back home via Sion and along the great avenue by the Kingsway and there towards the sea I find new industries sprung up in every direction, with a large industrial population living in decency and comfort near by, and a network of railways and great godowns, and extension of docks rendered necessary for the vast increase of traffic. And let me close my tour by coming back by the race course, and after crossing the level crossing I find myself driving through a great public park, finely laid out on each side, which has become the great lung of the city, and perhaps at one corner I may find a Cosmopolitan Club where Indians and English daily meet for social intercourse and recreation, and this I am told is the one useful thing done by a late Governor, Lord Willingdon.

I have painted my picture, and you may some of you say to me that I suffer from the idealism of a futurist imagination. My answer to you is that all I have shown to you is certainly and clearly a practical proposition. The possibilities of the future of this city are immense, for you have the most beautiful setting and surroundings to assist you, many difficulties may have to be surmounted, but when I realise the immense work you have done in the past, I feel confident that you will press on till your city has become indeed and in truth "Urbs prima in Indis."

### SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then rose to propose the toast of the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. In doing so he said he felt that first of all he might say something to remove the alarm he saw depicted in all the faces around him because the general impression was that when a Municipal Councillor got on his legs in that hall he was seized with a frenzy of inordinate talk, but he wished to assure them that he had risen for performing a very simple but severe traditional task, namely, that of proposing the health of the President, Sir Fazulbhoy, and in doing so he was severely determined to be as brief as possible. But there were one or two observations which his Excellency's very eloquent, suggestive and beautiful speech raised up in one's mind. There was nobody in this hall as in the Corporation who had not a very high admiration for the great accomplishments and abilities of the executive officials whom Government lends for the purpose of carrying on the executive work of the Municipality and he thought his friend Mr. Cadell knew well the great esteem, and admiration in which he and the other members of the Corporation hold him for the very strenuous and admirable work he is doing for the welfare of the City. But he begged permission of his Excellency to make one remark, namely, that he was not quite prepared for the picture his Excellency had drawn of Mr. Cadell as the angel of progress and development, while they, poor councillors, were sinners,—backward and retrograde. But the municipal history would tell his Excellency that the Municipal Corporation of this City was not a retrograde body; it might have been a cautious and careful body as popular imagination made it. And he gave only one instance,—and it was not as a matter of conceit but as a matter of historic truth,—an instance of the great Tansa works. Would his Excellency be astonished, he asked, to hear that this great work was undertaken by the Municipal Corporation almost entirely, if he might say so, in opposition to the views of the then Municipal Commissioner. It was history he was telling his Excellency.

Continuing, Sir Pherozeshah said that there was one question his Excellency had put and which he wished to answer. His Excellency had asked how it was that the Commissioners were the pioneers of progress and development while they, poor councillors, sadly lagged behind, while they were so liberal, the councillors so niggardly and he should have thought that his Excellency with his great experience of public life would have found an answer to this question himself. They must remember that the Municipal Commissioner put his hands in the pockets of other people while the Municipal Councillors had to put their hands in their own pockets. That was the secret of the liberality found everywhere. He was making these remarks on an occasion, if his Excellency permitted him to say so, of banter and mirth. The real truth was that the Municipal Commissioner as the executive head had always worked in zealous co-operation with them for the progress and welfare of the City. That was the one common object in which Government officials had worked in hearty co-operation with all the members of the Corporation. And he wished to add one more remark. It was one in the keen appreciation of that policy of co-operation in which the best interests of the City would lie and he took permission to say that co-operation must not be all on one side and he asked for equal co-operation from Government and other large bodies who were controlling the progress of the City. No doubt, Government had been very good to them and had always met them very liberally, but when the calls on the municipal purse were so frequent, he asked to be permitted to play the part of a beggar so far as Government were concerned and to say that in future Government would come forward to co-operate with the Corporation to improve the welfare and progress of this not only the great city in Western India, not only the Imperial City in India but the second city in the whole British Empire. He asked His Excellency's pardon for straying away from his purpose but His Excellency had to thank himself for it.

Sir Pherozeshah then went back to his subject and said that he would make only one observation and he was very anxious to make that observation, because Sir Fazulbhoy provided an illustration which all the citizens might well take to heart. He is a member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, he had been the member of the local Council, he had big businesses to look after, in fact, he was one of the busiest men in the City and still he found time to attend to all the civic duties and he appealed to all the great merchants and officials and the great proprietors and editors of newspapers not to think that by coming on the Corporation they would waste their time and he was sure that they would serve a useful purpose by joining in the deliberations of the municipality and thus assisting in the civic administration of the City. That was the observation he wished to make about Sir Fazulbhoy and with that observation he asked them to drink to his health.

This toast too was very enthusiastically drunk and in reply Sir Fazulbhoy expressed his thanks for their kindness and said he felt greatly honoured by their presence.

The gathering then dispersed.

## BOMBAY CORPORATION DINNER.

*Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.*

**Flashlight photograph taken of the assembled guests at the dinner given to the Corporation in celebration of its jubilee by the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, last night. Their Excellencies are seen seated on either side of the President. Next to Lord Willingdon is Sir P. M. Mehta and to Lady Willingdon, Mr. Cadell.**

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**"We have heard from certain witnesses of cases of individual atrocities committed by German soldiers which are beyond description." Such is a concluding sentence in the Belgian Commission's report, issued during mail week, on the enemy's unspeakable violations in Belgium in the early days of the war. We give extracts below:—**

**(Later than the Mail.)**

From the first moment when the German Army came into touch with the Belgian forces before Liege it sought to protect itself by thrusting before it groups of civilians. At Tamines, a witness, who was looking on from a window, saw the combat between French and German troops along the line of the Sambre: he noticed that the Germans thrust some civilians before them across the bridge. When these unfortunate people tried to save themselves by slipping into the first houses beyound the bridge the Germans fired on them and several ran mortally wounded into the very house in which the witness was standing, and died there.

This method was not only used by bodies of troops in regular order of march but by mere patrols. A witness, who was trying to return to his village after the second bombardment of Malines, met six German soldiers who were bringing along as prisoners five young girls. Our witness was also arrested and taken on. On arriving at a road along which a company of Belgian infantry was in position, the Germans placed the girls in front of them, in order to prevent the Belgians from firing on the party.

IMPRISONMENT OF CIVILIAN HOSTAGES.

By evidence from several quarters we have learnt that the number of civilian prisoners interned in Germany—men, women, and children—was large. Some after having been arrested without any cause and marched about for several days undergoing treatment of odious brutality and cruelty, succeeded in escaping. Others were taken off to Germany, where they were exposed to insults and maltreatment, and then were brought back to Belgium and turned loose at some chance spot in the fields. After several days of most painful travelling the civilian prisoners were interned at X——, where our witness reports that they found several hundred other Belgian non-combatants. To the number of over 650 they were shut up in a granary and forced to sleep on straw.

One of a party of civilians taken from Louvain to Cologne describes it as follows: "We were sixty in each truck. On the fourth night we entered Cologne, where we were led up and down the streets. Women spat in our faces. Our lodging for the night was on the boards of a sort of open-air music-hall. Seventy persons had to stand out in the rain. We received a loaf for every ten prisoners; this loaf was fifteen days old (the date was stamped on it) and too hard to eat. Next day we were taken back to the station about 10 a.m. During the night we had heard the soldiers ordered to load their rifles. Then we were put into another train, sixteen persons in each third-class compartment, and were brought back again to Brussels—no food was distributed, and we were 50 hours in this train."

DIABOLICAL ACTS.

In the majority of cases the victims were given no explanation of the cause for which they were being condemned to death. They were arrested in their homes, placed by the roadside or in the street, and led out to death. Among the groups of persons gathered together for an execution en masse, there was a preliminary system of separation. Generally women, children, and old men were let off. In one instance a boy of about fourteen was shifted several times from one side of the road to the other and finally left on the side where everyone was shot.

The fact that large numbers of priests were shot by the Germans must be attributed to the idea current among the soldiery that "the fanatical population was being led to battle by the clergy." With regard to this notion we have one piece of evidence that particularly attracted our attention. It was the case of a parish priest of a certain Walloon village, where the influence of the Church was practically nil. He was arrested at the door of a convent where he had just celebrated Mass, and taken before an officer. The following dialogue took place:—

German Captain: "Are you the parish priest of this village?

Priest: "I am."

German Captain: "Well, monsieur, you have permitted a war of francs-tireurs to be waged against us!"

Priest: "Your pardon, sir, I advised that no one should fire. A notice to that effect was posted up, and the local papers reproduced it."

Captain: "Then, sir, your influence must be a negligible quantity."

Priest: "Well, sir, it is true that I have not the influence with which you credit me. But I assure you that no civilians have been firing. The shots come from the French, posted on the heights of X——."

Then added our witness: "I said no more, and the captain, shaking his first, observed, 'If that is so we will smash up the whole place with our cannon.'"

And in fact the village was at once set on fire and a number of the inhabitants shot. The survivors were marched off in the rear of the German detachment. At a certain point there was a regular parking together of "hostages"; they were led on, surrounded by soldiers, of whom many beat and insulted them. The priest, our witness, was among them; some of the Germans approached him, slapped the barrels of their rifles under his eyes, and told him that they should soon have the pleasure of shooting him. During a halt six hostages were taken out and shot.

At Surice, while the village was burning a group of some fifty or sixty persons of both sexes was driven together. The eighteen men were separated from the women, and told that they were to be shot. Among them were the parish priests of Anthee, Onhaye, and Surice, and another ecclesiastic. There were fathers and sons side by side. Opposite them were their mothers and daughters wailing and praying.

The massacre was carried out under their eyes; all the men fell together mowed down by a volley. One or two showed signs of life, whereupon the soldiers finished them off with the butt-ends of their rifles. They then turned out the pockets of the dead and stripped off some of their clothes.

FATHERS AND 3 SONS SHOT.

At Bueken the massacre took place long after that hamlet had been occupied by the German troops. They had been staying there for ten days, and the panic-stricken inhabitants had been doing their best to keep them in good temper by every possible means. On August 29 the men were all arrested and led to a meadow, with their hands tied behind their backs. Then, according to the evidence of the witness who described the scene to us, eighteen men were shot, including an old man of seventy and his three sons. They were executed in the presence of their wives and children.

Arson and pillage always accompanied these massacres. Everything seemed to be done systematically—the arrest of the inhabitants seems to have been very often a preliminary to the complete sack of their houses, and their subsequent destruction and burning.

One witness informed us that certain German soldiers, expressing their regret for the atrocities committed, said to some Belgian women. "Don't cry—we have not done a quarter of what we were told that we might do."

On the other hand, we have heard from certain witnesses of cases of individual atrocities committed by German soldiers which are beyond description. Horrible as they were, they seemed to us to merit less reprobation than the system employed by the German army for terrorising, impoverishing, and outraging a weak nation whose only offence was that it strove to remain faithful to the laws of honour.

# THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

## DAWN OF A NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY.

The following letter is addressed to "The Times" by Prince Said Mehemet Ali Halim:—Every Egyptian will realize that with the new regime a new era of prosperity for his country begins. Egypt's great produce "cotton" will now have a future she never had before. Thanks to the new regime the wealth of Egypt will advance greatly. The duty of every patriotic Egyptian will from now consist in doing his best to advance the *moral*, commerce, education, and agriculture of Egypt. Every wise Egyptian will realize that it is these things which for the present are most needed in Egypt, and not politics, which should be left in the hands of his Government and Great Britain, who will do what she thinks best in the interest of Egyptians as regards foreign policy. With the new regime Egypt has more independence than she ever had before, and if Egyptians unite and help their Government and Great Britain in the work of progress of their country the future for Egypt will be great. The new regime brings also in its train the suppression of that terrible pest "intrigue," which existed during the rule of the Turk. Egypt will now be freed from corruption and vice which was so prominent during the Ottoman rule. Turkish Pashas encouraged vice, which was brought into the country by foreign adventurers who enriched themselves at the expense of the corrupt Pashas, who in turn crushed the fellaheen to obtain the necessary means to retain their favourites. Egyptians now hope that the corrupt Turk has been driven out of their country, and with him will go the vice and moral degradation which marked his rule and which was such a national danger to Egypt.

Egyptians will have to realize that if they wish their country to become great they will have to pay much more attention to their *moral* and education than they ever did before.

The future of Egypt lies in the future generation, and it is the duty of every Egyptian parent to encourage the advance of their instructive and moral education of their children, as it is with the youth of new Egypt that lie the future happiness, greatness, and prosperity of our beloved country.

Every Egyptian should look to his Sovereign for an example to follow as in Sultan Hussein the spirit of Egypt's greatest ruler, the glorious Mehemet Ali, lies.

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Eugene Difudonne, one of the Paris motor bandits who was condemned to death, but whose sentence was commuted to penal servitude, has written a letter from his prison on the Ile de Salut the President of the Republic begging permission to go to the front to serve his country. He has also written a long letter to his mother, requesting her also to write to M. Poincare. In this second letter he says that the world thought him an antipatriot, but he was merely a pacificist; he now acknowledges pacificism to be an idle dream, and is awake to the grim necessity for war against the barbarians who have invaded his Lorraine home. He pictures his home being devastated by the Germans, and regrets that he must remain passive while the drama is being played.


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# THE INDIAN BUDGET.

## FINANCE MEMBER'S STATEMENT.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

In the course of his lengthy and lucid explanation of the Budget in the Imperial Council on Tuesday Sir William Meyer the Finance Member, said:—

Since I last addressed the Council on financial matters, India has been, and is still, passing through a crisis which has subjected her financial and economic system to a supreme test. It is true that, save for some vivid but happily transient experiences in the autumn, she has not felt the direct impact of war. But she has not been able to escape the consequences of that economic solidarity which binds her closely to the outside world. All her recent development has been on lines of diminished isolation. Her currency system connects her with the money markets of London and the world. She relies for internal development largely upon borrowing in London. Her prosperity is increasingly bound up from year to year with her rapidly growing foreign trade. Her internal financial arrangements, and above all her system of credit, in many respects follow Western models. Finally she is a part of a mighty Empire which is one of the foremost belligerents in this general war. It is inevitable therefore that India should feel the effects of the war from top to bottom of her economic system; they are written large over the Statement which I have to present to the Council to-day, and are affecting still more deeply the trade and production of the entire country. From the general financial and economic point of view—both to those of us who have studied the working of our fiscal system from the inside, and to Honourable Members here who represent India's agricultural and industrial activities of every kind—the history of the last few months is thus a matter of compelling interest; and I feel that the Council will look to me in the first place for some account of this period of crisis. I propose, then, at the outset to bring together some of the main financial incidents of the last seven months, to narrate how we have got through this difficult period, and then to take up the recital of those facts regarding our revenue and expenditure which in normal conditions it is the first object of this Statement to present.

When the war came upon us we were fortunately in a very satisfactory financial position. Our total Treasury balances on 1st April in England and India had been found to exceed by about £1½ million the anticipation we had been able to make on the figures available when preparing this year's budget. Our large 5-crore loan had been a brilliant success, thanks largely to the patriotic enterprise of the Bank of Bengal, and the south-west monsoon gave full promise of agricultural prosperity. There was, therefore, reason to anticipate that, had circumstances continued normal, our Imperial surplus for this year would have been larger than the £1¼ million which we provided in the budget, being then obliged to estimate cautiously by reason of the agricultural situation in Northern India. Trade, it is true, had been somewhat dull owing to the preceding agricultural depression, to the after-effects of the banking crisis of 1913-14 and to the glut of piece-goods; and the consequent weakness of exchange had made the Secretary of State's Council drawings much lower than is usual during the first four months of the official year, a circumstance which proved later on to be a fortunate one for us on this side. But at the end of July there was every reason to anticipate that the trade depression which I have mentioned would clear off and that we should have a really good year.

### FIRST EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The first effect of the European war, which began to operate even before Great Britain had actually been drawn in, was a threatened break in exchange. The Government of India took immediate steps to deal with this aspect of the general situation, and were able to make a preliminary reassuring announcement on the 1st August. On the 3rd August we publicly formulated, with the approval of the Secretary of State, the measures which we had decided to adopt. In the first place, we formally undertook to support exchange by all the means in our power. This was a policy which the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency had recommended in their recently published Report: it fell to us to declare our adhesion to it at the outset of a crisis of unprecedented magnitude and totally uncertain duration.

In the second place, we announced our intention, in pursuance of this object, to sell sterling bills on London, or "reverse bills" as they may conveniently be termed, up to a maximum limit of £1 million a week until further notice. This, too, was an innovation on previous policy. In the exchange crisis of 1907 and 1908 the amount sold had usually been £½ million a week, and occasionally £1 million, but the exact amount was settled afresh just before each successive weekly sale. The present was the first occasion on which the Government of India undertook beforehand to maintain sales on an ample scale. Again, to adapt the system still more fully to trade requirements, we combined with the sale of bills the practice of selling telegraphic transfers also, thus providing a guarantee of immediate remittance when required. A few days later, too, we arranged that bills should be payable in London 16 days after the departure of the weekly mail, thus eliminating the uncertainty due to possible delay in the arrival of the bills by mail steamer.

The object, and, as events have shown, the actual effect of these arrangements was to promote confidence by assuring the banking and commercial public of adequate and continuous facilities for remittance, secured by the whole resources of Government. Incidentally, also, it prevented purely speculative competition for reverse bills and transfers by removing the possible apprehensions that Government might at any moment reduce the amount available. Only in the first week following the declaration of this policy did the applications exceed the £1 million limit. Thereafter the volume of the weekly tenders was gradually reduced; and after the first demand for remittance had thus been met, it rose and fell, within moderate limits, in correspondence with the fluctuating requirements of the time, until eventually the demand sank to a quite small amount and has latterly disappeared altogether, at any rate for the time being. In all we expect, by the end of this year, to have sold bills and transfers to the total extent of about £8¾ million. The sums thus received have been credited to the Gold Standard Reserve in India *pari passu* with the Secretary of State's withdrawals from the Reserve in England in order to meet the bills and transfers falling due for payment by him from week to week. The net result has, of course, been a great strengthening of the Gold Standard Reserve on this side. Lastly, in the early days of the crisis, we strengthened that Reserve by exchanging £4 million of silver held therein on this side for an equivalent quantity of gold previously held by us in the Paper Currency Reserve.

At the same time as we first notified the selling of reserve bills and transfers, we took steps to restrict the dissipation of our gold in India by laying down that no gold should be issued to any one person or firm to a less extent than £10,000. When it was announced that Great Britain was actually at war with Germany, we took the further step, for which we had previously obtained the Secretary of State's approval in anticipation of that contingency, of refusing the issue of gold altogether to private persons. We had then a stock of about £10 million of gold on this side in the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves taken together, and that aggregate figure still remains practically unaltered.

### SAVINGS BANK WITHDRAWALS.

The next grave difficulty that the outbreak of war brought upon us was in regard to our savings banks deposits and currency notes. The general trade and credit position which the war set up was most serious in Bombay, mainly as a result of the banking and commercial crisis of the preceding year which had been more severe there than elsewhere. There was also considerable uneasiness in the Punjab, which has likewise suffered from the late banking crisis, but it was in Bombay that the difficulties I have mentioned arose in the most acute form. The deposits in our Post Office savings banks amounted in all to somewhat over 23 crores, at the beginning of this year and by the 31st of July had risen to 24½ crores, the increase being due mainly to the more liberal conditions announced in paragraph 58 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement. From the second week of August there was a heavy and excited run by savings banks depositors upon their funds, and in August and September together there was a net withdrawal of about 6 crores (£4 million) of these deposits, due to misguided apprehension in regard to the effects of the war upon the stability of the Government of India, which was every now and then fanned by wild stories of imaginary reverses sustained by our allies or ourselves, and by the untoward incidents connected with the carer of the late Emden. Since then the drain has materially slackened, but in all we calculate that by the end of this year we shall have lost about £7 million of savings banks deposits which we have had to pay out from our general balances. I may say here that we did what we could to promote confidence by putting the Post Offices in adequate funds and enjoining the prompt encashment of all claims; and it is perhaps a welcome indication of the way in which the strength of our financial position is really viewed by our enemies that a number of German prisoners at Ahmednagar have themselves opened accounts with the Government savings banks.

The demand for the encashment of currency notes was most serious in Bombay, and the total abnormal encashment in that Presidency as a result of the crisis has been estimated at about 2¾ crores in August and September out of 4¼ crores in respect of India as a whole. Outside Bombay the largest encashment occurred in Burma, and in the Punjab too it was considerably larger than in ordinary years; but in these cases the increase appears to be due as much to the special trade conditions of the year as to uneasiness arising directly from the crisis. The abnormal run on our notes was of relatively short duration. Nevertheless, owing to depressed trade conditions resulting from the war, our net note circulation, excluding the holdings by Reserve Treasuries and of the Presidency Banks at their head offices, remained nearly 7 crores (£4 2/3 million) less at the end of January than on the corresponding date in 1914. Having regard to the present abnormal trade conditions and to the extraordinary strain on our credit generally, I consider that the position of our paper money calls for full satisfaction. Our notes circulate freely, and apart from very minor temporary local incidents, there has never been any question of their being depreciated as compared with coin. We may also regard with pleasure the present position, in quite exceptional conditions, of our Government paper, as well as of the somewhat analogous securities of our great Municipal Corporations and Port Trusts. Our 3½ per cent. rupee paper was quoted at Rs. 95-14 this time last year, and it now stands at only some Rs. 3½ less—a striking testimony, surely, to the strength and stability of our financial position.

### COUNCIL BILLS.

As I have already said, the Secretary of State's council drawings had been relatively small before the war began, and owing to the fall in exchange caused mainly by the dislocation of our export trade, they have been since then, and until quite lately, at a very low level. In all, we estimate that during the current year he will have obtained £6.9 million by ordinary council bills and telegraphic transfers, against £20 million which we estimated in the Budget as being the extent of his requirements for Ways and Means purposes. In the earlier stages of the crisis he also transferred to his treasury £1 million of the gold held in London on account of the Paper Currency Reserve, an opposite payment to that Reserve being made in India; and he has been helped by gold remittances from India to the extent of about £600,000. Also we have had to spend here, in connection with the war, sums largely in excess of the amount which India contributes as an equivalent of what she would have spent in normal times on the expeditionary forces she has sent in aid of the Home Government. This excess outlay is recoverable from his Majesty's Government, and is periodically realised from them by the Secretary of State. To that extent, he is in the same position as if he had actually drawn money on council bills, as we meet the expenditure and he gets the equivalent. Taking his ordinary council drawings together with these other sources of supply, we estimate that in the current year he will, in all, have obtained about £17 million against the Budget estimate of £20 million above referred to.

The Secretary of State has thus been far more fully financed than might at first have seemed possible in view of the weakness of exchange in the earlier part of the year and the reversal of the remittance current as soon as the war broke out.

### EFFECT ON CREDIT.

I now turn to the effects of the war on the commercial and credit position in India, which of course materially influences our revenue receipts, especially under Customs and Railways. In the first place, internal credit was seriously prejudiced by the attitude of a large part of the Marwari community, who play such an important role in conducting and financing the trade of the country. Speaking generally, instead of conforming to the excellent British maxim of 'business as usual,' they departed to their homes, taking with them as much of their capital as they could readily lay hold of, and thus materially hampering the working of the credit machinery with which they are so intimately connected. As regards the banks, the position of the Presidency Banks was, as I have already said, very strong before the crisis, and in order to promote public confidence the large Government deposits which they already held were further increased at the outset of the war, and have since been kept at as high a level as our resources permitted. We have preferred, in fact, to borrow somewhat more freely from the Gold Standard Reserve—a matter to which I shall refer later—rather than curtail unduly the resources placed at the disposal of trade. The bank rate was low when the war commenced, as is usual at that season of the year, being 3 per cent. in Calcutta, 3 per cent. in Bombay, and 4 per cent. in Madras. As a measure of protection, the Bank of Bengal raised its rate to 5 per cent. on the 6th August, and the Bank of Bombay to 4 per cent. on the same day, and to 5 per cent. on the 13th; while later on the rate was increased, at somewhat different dates, to 6 per cent. for all three banks, at which figure it now stands. It is understood that the Indian branches of the Exchange Banks were also in a strong position at the commencement of the crisis. As regards other banks, the previous year saw the collapse of a large number of (generally speaking) recklessly managed banking institutions. In the light of subsequent events, however, we may reckon it as fortunate that the disappearance of these banks occurred before the present crisis. Though the want of confidence engendered by their failure tended to accentuate the difficulties in Bombay and the Punjab, the situation would have been far more acute had the banks in question been still in existence and then collapsed as they must have done. As it was, two banks which had been badly shaken by the previous crisis, though they survived it, now fell. One of these, the Punjab Co-operative Bank, established in 1905, was compelled to close its doors on the 14th September. Another, the Bank of Upper India, established as far back as 1862, suspended payment on the 8th October. It is probable, however, that these events had been largely discounted beforehand, for they did not produce any widespread panic.

### EFFECT ON TRADE.

I now pass on to the direct effects of the war upon our foreign and internal trade and production. As I have previously said, there had already been a period of depression, though we had every reason to assume that, ordinarily, this would presently have passed away. The first result of the war was naturally to stop our considerable trade with Germany and Austria. India's total import trade in private merchandise was in 1913-14 valued at £122 million, and of this £8.4 million (nearly 7 per cent.) was with Germany, and £2.9 million (or 2.3 per cent.) with Austria-Hungary. Of the exports from India, valued in 1913-14 at £166 million, £17.6 million (10.6 per cent.) represented trade with Germany and £6.7 million (4 per cent.) with Austria-Hungary, the chief items being food-grains, raw cotton and jute, and seeds and hides and skins. The shutting-off of the export trade to these countries was of course even more serious than the closure of the import trade both by reason of its greater value and because, while the imports were largely capable of replacement from other sources, the removal of these two customers for exported Indian goods, concurrently with dislocation of trade in other directions, resulted in a reduction in the demand for, and in the price of, certain important commodities, so that in some cases values have been seriously affected as well as volume. Moreover the much higher loss of trade on the export side has, of course, special significance from the point of view of exchange.

The war has likewise produced a complete stoppage of our trade with Belgium, and a very large diminution of that with France, and here again the principal items of export are those just mentioned. Since November, too, we have been at war with Turkey, but our trade with her is much less important. Its chief item is the export of rice to Turkey-in-Asia. There have also been necessary restrictions in regard to the export of certain articles, dictated in some cases by direct military requirements and in others by the necessity of preventing supplies reaching our enemies through neutral countries. Hides and skins, jute (raw and manufactured), wool, and wheat are among the articles in respect of which the free course of trade has thus been interfered with. The dislocation which resulted from the war was not, however, limited to the shutting down or curtailment of particular elements of India's trade, but extended to her sea-borne commerce as a whole, and especially to the export portion. The main difficulties were not only those of finance, which I have already touched on, and which were aggravated by a general disturbance of the world's exchanges, but also a serious shortage of shipping arising primarily from the necessity for taking up vessels for military transport purposes.

### JUTE AND COTTON.

The most immediate problems which arose were those connected with jute. Very high prices had been realised for this commodity in the preceding year, and these had actually touched Rs. 90 per bale of raw jute. With the consequent large sowings in the current year, accompanied by favourable agricultural conditions, a record crop was grown which would in any case have resulted in a very substantial drop in prices. Apart from this, as a consequence (due to the war) of the inability of buyers to take delivery under existing contracts, the jute mills were naturally not prepared to buy largely or except at very low rates. While Bengal was thus affected in regard to jute, there were also grave difficulties, mainly on the Bombay side, in respect of another great staple—cotton. The position when the war broke out was itself unsatisfactory, since previous overtrading, and the depression caused by the banking crisis of 1913-14, had led to the accumulation of stocks of piece-goods and the lock-up of capital in connection therewith. Then came the war, and with it the cutting off of large markets and a concomitant world-slump in the price of raw cotton, which in India was further threatened by the fact that the incoming crop promised to be a good one. Moreover, traders who ordinarily take a large part in the internal financing of the cotton crop had, as already stated, left for their homes. The position, and its possible consequences both to traders and ryots, naturally excited grave apprehension in Bombay, and towards the close of November the Government of India called a representative conference, over which I had the honour to preside, to consider the situation, and how far it might be feasible and legitimate for Government to intervene. The action taken as the result of that conference has already been made public by a Government communiqué and was further explained a few days later in the speech made by your Excellency in opening the present Legislative Session. It will suffice to say here that we came to the conclusion that the best method by which we could afford financial assistance—one which would, moreover, be also applicable in the case of other branches of trade that might be threatened by a similar disturbance—was to facilitate an extension of credit which would assist the holding up of existing stocks where occasion required, without prejudicing the supply of capital required for fresh undertakings. The Presidency Banks undertook to give liberal advance for this purpose, while the Government agreed to place them in funds where necessary by loans of public money, which would not be called until the special circumstances requiring them had passed away. In order to provide us with the necessary resources for doing this, and also to assist us in meeting our other liabilities in the event of unexpected emergency, we obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the temporary adoption of a measure which had been recommended by the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, viz., a further investment of £4 million from the Paper Currency Reserve, which the Government could thus draw upon for these purposes by creating a special loan *ad hoc* when they needed to do so. I may observe here, as an instance of the way in which depression in one branch of trade reacts on another, that a decline in prices of commodities such as jute and raw cotton necessarily restricts the purchasing power of the cultivators and their demand for imported commodities, such as piece-goods.

The Council are also aware that a heavy rise in local prices has compelled us to take drastic measures to restrict the export of wheat, and although this action is, we consider, amply justified in the interests of our own people, it necessarily prejudices our export trade.

### STRENGTH OF OUR POSITION.

I have now concluded my general review of the financial events of the war period up to the present date. We have in truth been much buffeted, but the inherent strength of our financial and economic position has been demonstrated at every turn. Our loans and our paper money stand practically unimpaired in public estimation. An unprecedented drain on our savings banks has been met, and though withdrawals still continue they are now on quite a small scale. So far as India is concerned, there has been no crash in exchange such as pessimists sometimes threatened us with in a world-crisis: on the country, the measures taken to maintain the stability of the rupee have met with full success. As regards both foreign and internal trade, after some natural bewilderment and dislocation at the outset, readjustment is already taking place, and at no time has it been necessary to give serious consideration to the expedient of a *moratorium*—the panacea found necessary in so many other countries. Above all, while India has steadily faced all her obligations, she has not had to fall back on outside resources for any extraordinary measure of help. She has borrowed of course more freely, but without prejudicing her credit; and, to a large extent, her additional borrowings have been taken from her own reserves. We cannot say what the future has in store for us, but we are entitled, in the light of our recent searching experience to look forward to it with sober confidence. That confidence is materially strengthened by the agricultural situation, which affords a most welcome contrast to the conditions prevailing when I presented my last Financial Statement. The southwest monsoon and the winter rains have alike been abundant, and we can now look forward to exceptionally bountiful crops.

## 1914-15 BUDGET.

The general position, as far as we now forecast it, is brought out in the following table which compares the current year's Budget and the Revised estimate now put forward.

Budget, 1914-15.

| | Imperial. | Provincial. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue .. | 54.237 | 30.842 | 85.079 |
| Expenditure | 52.981 | 34.048 | 87.029 |
| Surplus + or deficit — . | +1.256 | —3.206 | —1.950 |
| Revised, 1914-15. | | | |
| Revenue .. | 49.927 | 30.229 | 80.156 |
| Expenditure | 52.669 | 32.446 | 85.115 |
| Surplus + or deficit — . | —2.742 | —2.217 | —4.959 |

Figures in Millions of £.

### REVENUE—IMPERIAL.

We budget this year for a total Imperial revenue of about £54¼ million. The Revised estimate shows only about £50 million, or a total decrease of £4¼ million a result which is, speaking generally, entirely attributable to the war, and more especially to the decrease in the two large sources of revenue which have been most severely affected by the consequent dislocation and depression of trade, viz., Railways and Customs.

The largest decline in revenue is that expected under State Railways. The Budget estimate of gross receipts for the current year, £37.7 million, was taken at practically the same figures as the actuals of 1913-14. In the first four months of the year, i.e., prior to the outbreak of war the Railway revenue was some £260,000 in advance of the corresponding period of the preceding year; but in the six months following the outbreak of war there has been a decline of £1,490,000. The Railway revenue has also been affected by the fact that the closing months of 1913-14 and the earlier months of 1914-15 were depressed by the crop failures in Northern India and the commercial and banking crisis in the north and west. Having regard to the continued depression of trade, we estimate that the total gross receipts this year will be £35.6 million, or about £2 million less than the Budget. Under working expenses, on the other hand, there is a reduction, as compared with Budget anticipations, of £73,000 only. With a large and sudden drop in a previously established standard of receipts, it is impossible to effect forthwith a proportionate reduction in working expenses. The railways are equipped to carry a certain amount of traffic, and as much of the expenditure is of a fixed character, there are obvious difficulties in reducing its scale, especially when the decline in traffic is temporary, as we expect it to be on the present occasion. Secondly, a large amount of comparatively unremunerative military traffic has been carried in recent months, a fact which evidently tends to raise the general average of working expenses to gross receipts. Allowing for a small increase in the payment of surplus profits to companies based on the traffic of 1913-14, the actual profits earned in that year being higher than had been anticipated, we take the total decline in net Railway receipts at £2,065,000.

Under Customs we now estimate our total revenue at £6,320,000 which is £917,000 less than the Budget anticipation. The most important decreases occur under manufactured articles, sugar, export duty on rice, cotton manufactures, and metals (other than silver) and manufactures thereof, while on the other hand we expect some considerable increase under silver and petroleum.

There is also a large fall, amounting to £361,000, in the interest receipts. About a third of this is due to the depletion of balances in London on which, in normal times, the Secretary of State would have been earning money, pending their eventual employment. The rest of the decrease is nominal and is practically counterbalanced by a like reduction under expenditure. It arises from a technical change in the treatment of advances to, and overdrafts of capital by, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company in accordance with the provisions of the new contract with them.

Under Opium, there is a loss £233,000, which is due, in large measure, to the war and the consequent disturbance of foreign trade. This led to a heavy fall in prices, which we had to meet by fixing a substantial upset price (Rs. 1,600 per chest) below which we refused to sell. The result is that out of the 13,200 chests which we originally expected to sell at an average price of Rs. 1,700 a chest, we now expect that about 1,500 chests will remain unsold, and that the average price realized by the remainder will amount to Rs. 1,589 only. Stagnation of business, and interference with telegraphic communication entailed by war conditions, also account for a fall of £213,000 in the gross receipts of Posts and Telegraphs.

Economic depression has likewise left its mark on other heads, though in their cases the loss is shared with Provincial. Our Excise revenue has naturally fallen much below budget anticipations. The same is true of Stamps; and under Land Revenue too there is a considerable decline, to which other circumstances have also contributed. Scarcity conditions at the outset of the war, and economic depression afterwards, have caused a return of small coin from circulation, with a corresponding diminution of our anticipated profits on coinage. The only head of revenue in which an important betterment on budget anticipations has occurred is Salt; and here, I regret to say, the improvement is almost wholly illusory, as it represents advance payments of duty effected in the expectation of increased salt taxation.

### REVENUE—PROVINCIAL.

The aggregate Provincial revenue was estimated in the current year's budget at £30.8 million, and is now taken at £30.2 million. As I have just mentioned in connection with the Imperial figures, there has been a heavy fall under Excise (£266,000), Land Revenue (£255,000) and Stamps (£167,000). The Forest revenue, too, falls short of expectations by £271,000 the decrease occurring mainly in Burma, where war conditions have affected the teak market, and the United Provinces, where a scheme for the supply of railway sleepers has been delayed, with a consequent reduction on both the revenue and expenditure sides. The Irrigation revenue, owing partly to last year's deficient rainfall, has improved.

### EXPENDITURE—IMPERIAL.

We budgeted for a total Imperial expenditure of almost £53 million, which is now reduced to about £52.7 million. Of this decrease, £200,000 under "Interest on capital deposited by companies" follows automatically on the revised procedure in respect of interest charges referred to in paragraph 28. The estimates for Military Services have naturally been much disturbed by the war, but owing to the operation of several counterbalancing factors, the total figures show relatively little divergence from the Budget, a saving being now anticipated of £64,000 in the gross expenditure and of £13,000 in the net. I may also mention incidentally, with reference to paragraph 16 of my speech of last year, that the present estimate provides for the completion of the payment to the Mysore Durbar in respect of the surplus revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract.

### EXPENDITURE—PROVINCIAL.

The aggregate Provincial expenditure was taken in the Budget at £34 million. It is now estimated at £1½ million less, viz., about £32½ million. The principal reductions occur under Education (£738,000), Medical (£352,000) and Civil Works (£380,000), and are due to the Local Governments not having spent in full the grants placed at their disposal for the development of education and sanitation and for other purposes. As I suggested in paragraph 28 of my speech last year, I was a little sceptical then as to their ability to spend all that they hoped; and it may be that some lapse would have occurred in any case. But it is only fair to add that, in view of the present financial situation and after reference to the Secretary of State, we issued orders that expenditure not specifically provided for in the Budget should not, save in very special circumstances, be embarked on this year, so that outlay of this description, which would in ordinary years have been found by reappropriation from items where savings were anticipated, has not been incurred.

### GENERAL RESULTS—IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

I can now sum up the final position of our revenue account for the current year. As I have shown, the greater portion of the loss of revenue resulting from the war has fallen against the Imperial side, Imperial revenues being more dependent on those resources which are specially responsive to trade conditions; and our expected surplus of £1¼ million has thus been converted into a deficit of £2¾ million. In the case of the Local Governments the total loss of revenue, though widely diffused, has been much less, and the scope for retrenchment was greater, owing to the specially heavy provision made in this year's budget for new outlay. The Provincial account has thus improved, the deficit, i.e., drafts on provincial balances, being reduced from the total of nearly £3¾ million allowed in the Budget estimate to about £2¼ million only. Doubtless those Honourable Members who have followed our Railway and Customs returns since the war broke out will be already fully prepared for some such broad results as those which I have just stated, and I think they will agree with me in not being unduly perturbed at this inevitable outcome of war conditions. On the whole account, that is combining the Imperial and Provincial sides, and taking into account retrenchment of expenditure in relief of loss of revenue, the net deterioration as compared with our expectations when the budget of the year was framed in peace conditions, is just about £3 million.

### WAYS AND MEANS.

Next as regards the Ways and Means position. Honourable Members will recollect that our main task in preparing our financial programme for the current year was to find means of financing a railway programme of £12 million, in addition to heavy expenditure, amounting to nearly £3¼ million, by Local Governments in excess of the provincial revenues of the year. For these and other less important commitments falling outside the revenue account, we had a satisfactory opening balance to look to, and the promise of a normal surplus in the current year, and of a substantial amount of new deposits in our savings banks which we hoped would be increased by the more elastic rules referred to in paragraph 58 of my last year's speech. For the rest, we proposed to rely, in the main, on a scale of borrowing which had not hitherto been customary. Until the advent of the war, our anticipations promised, as indicated in paragraph 4 above, to be amply fulfilled. There was thus every prospect of our financing the programme of capital outlay which we had laid down for the current year, and of being left with a helpful margin of funds to assist in meeting the requirements of 1915-16. The whole position, has however, been entirely modified by the war. As already stated, our budgeted Imperial surplus of £1¼ million is turned into a deficit of £2¾ million, *i.e.*, a total worseness of £4 million. Under Unfunded Debt, the head into which the savings banks transactions referred to in paragraph 7 enter, the net addition to our resources of over £1¾ million which we assumed in the budget is turned into a net drain amounting to more than £5 million, that is a further worseness of nearly £7 million. In these two ways alone the war has therefore taken from us nearly £11 million of the resources on which we relied for capital outlay on railways and irrigation, for the construction of Delhi, for the financing of the expenditure of Local Governments from the large balances to their credit, and a variety of other requirements; and we have lost a further sum of somewhat less than £1 million owing to a larger withdrawal from our treasuries of funds deposited therein by local bodies and other parties which are allowed to bank with us.

This aggregate loss of approximately £12 million was partly counterbalanced, as I have said in paragraph 4, by an improvement of about £1½ million in the opening balance

(*Continued on page 12.*)

# THE INDIAN BUDGET.

## FINANCE MEMBER'S STATEMENT.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

**of the current year, while Local Governments have curtailed their drawings on our balances by £1 million. There has also been a lapse of £303,000 on the grant for the construction of New Delhi, to which I shall refer at a later stage, and one of £370,000 in the capital grant for railways. These improvements, however, still left a large gap to be filled, as will be seen from the statement below which shows in a concise form how the situation has been met.**

*Outlay.*

| | Revised Estimate, 1914-15. |
|---|---|
| (1) Capital outlay on— | |
| (a) Railways ... ... ... | 11.6 |
| (b) Irrigation ... ... ... | 1.2 |
| (c) Delhi ... ... ... | .4 |
| (2) Repayment of India Bonds, etc ... | .6 |
| (3) Outlay from Provincial balances ... | 2.2 |
| (4) Local loans account, Imperial and Provincial ... ... ... | .1 |
| Total ... ... | 16.1 |

*Assets.*

| | Revised Estimate, 1914-15. |
|---|---|
| (1) From balances ... ... ... | 2.6 |
| (2) Imperial surplus or deficit of 1914-15 ... | — 2.7 |
| (3) Rupee borrowing ... ... ... | 10.6 |
| (4) Sterling borrowing ... ... ... | 10.9 |
| (5) Unfunded debt ... ... ... | — 5.1 |
| (6) Famine insurance allotment and minor items ... ... ... | — .2 |
| Total ... ... | 16.1 |

Figures in Millions of £.

Special reference is invited to items (3) and (4) under "Assets," which show that our total borrowings at home and in India have amounted to £12¼ million more than our budget provided for. This completely covers the shortage of funds which we had to meet, and leaves us, for the time being, as I show directly, with very strong cash balances.

In England, the Secretary of State has raised £7 million by India bills in lieu of obtaining about £4¼ million by a permanent issue of stock as provided for in the Budget; and has increased by over £2¼ million the borrowings through companies which he originally contemplated in India, besides raising our five-crore loan before the war broke out, we have taken advantage of a spontaneous offer by his Highness the Maharaja Scindia to place 50 lakhs (£1/3 million) at our disposal, and for the rest of our borrowings, namely £7 million, have fallen back upon the Gold Standard Reserve, in which we now hold a large and otherwise unemployed sum of money through the sale of reverse bills and telegraphic transfers, to which I have already referred. Our advances from this source at one time reached a maximum of £8 million. Subsequently £1 million has been paid back, and a further repayment could have been made had we only the requirements of the current year in view.

In any case, however, we have many reasons, in conditions like the present to maintain our balances at high level. Our resources have to be widely dispersed in order to keep treasuries and savings banks well supplied with funds, so as to meet the claims of depositors or demands for encashment of currency notes, without delay or embarrassment. We desire, too, as I have already said, to avoid as far as possible curtailment of our deposits with the Presidency Banks in view of possible trade conditions. We have also been obliged to spend large sums on account of His Majesty's Government in connection with the expeditionary forces, and war requirements generally, sometime before the outlay could be recovered. Our aggregate cash balances in India and England are consequently now expected to stand at about £21 million on 31st March 1915, as against the budget anticipation of £17¼ million and the £16 1/3 million which is usually accepted as our normal requirement. As I shall show later on, the excess of some £4¾ million over the latter sum will be fully required next year.

## BUDGET ESTIMATE 1915-16.

I now turn to the Budget figures for 1915-16. The general results are exhibited in the statement below:—

| | Revised, 1914-15. Imperial. | Provincial. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue .. | 49.927 | 30.229 | 80.156 |
| Expenditure | 52.669 | 32.446 | 85.115 |
| Deficit (—) .. | —2.742 | —2.217 | —4.959 |
| | Budget, 1915-16. | | |
| Revenue .. | 49.655 | 30.692 | 80.347 |
| Expenditure | 52.425 | 31.755 | 84.180 |
| Deficit (—) .. | —2.770 | —1.063 | —3.833 |

Figures in millions of £.

It will be seen that we estimate for a deficit on the Imperial side amounting to about £2.8 million, and that Local Governments are being permitted to draw on their balances to the extent of £1 million. The aggregate excess of expenditure over revenue on the combined Imperial and Provincial account is thus about £3.8 million, against £5 million in the current year. As already stated, our Budget is based on the assumption that war will continue throughout the year, and on this hypothesis, we must allow for a deterioration of revenue extending over twelve months, as compared with the eight months of war conditions experienced in the current year. On the other hand, we may fairly assume that there will be some recovery—of which indeed there are already signs—from the general dislocation of trade which was specially acute in the opening stages of the war; and also, in view of present agricultural prospects, that, apart from the war, the position under such heads as Land Revenue will be better in certain provinces than it has been in the present year. On the whole, therefore, so far as present indications point, we need not anticipate that the eventual general results will differ widely from those of 1913-14.

### REVENUE—IMPERIAL.

Thus, we budget for a total Imperial revenue of about £49 2/3 against nearly £50 million taken in the Revised estimate for the current year. The principal further decreases occur under Customs, Salt and Railways, to which heads I shall presently refer more fully. Military receipts too will naturally suffer from the absence of so many troops. On the other hand, according to present prospects, we look, as already stated, for a large improvement under Land Revenue, of which the Imperial share will be £428,000. Under Opium, we expect an improvement of £242,000, in the anticipation of somewhat improved prices. Our transactions will include a certain amount to be sold direct to the Government of the Straits Settlements, on terms which have now been settled by agreement for a series of years. There is no other important betterment under the principal heads of revenue, which have continued, up to a late stage of estimating, to show the effects of the depression resulting from the war. But some saving (£138,000) will be obtained on the Imperial side by the absence or diminution of certain assignments to Local Governments which appear in the Revised.

Under Salt, the advance payments of duty in anticipation of enhanced taxation, which have inflated the revenue of the current year as explained in paragraph 30, will tend to depress it in 1915-16, and we have taken the Budget at £315,000 less than the Revised estimate.

Under Customs, we anticipate a further decline of £377,000. We have, in this case, to allow definitely for the probable effect of the war on our import trade during 12 months in 1915-16, as against 8 months of the current year. The goods available for import into India are likely to be materially less than in the present year, owing to the stoppage of trade with enemy countries throughout 1915-16 and other restrictions, and also to the partial withdrawal of the industrial population in the other belligerent countries either to the fighting line or to the manufacture of stores and material for war purposes. The set-back to economic prosperity in India itself must also result in some reduction in the demand for imported commodities. On the other hand, the trade routes, it may be anticipated, will continue to be safe throughout 1915-16, and we may look for an appreciable revival of credit and confidence. We have not, therefore, considered it necessary to write down our revenue very heavily as compared with the Revised, except in the two special cases of silver and cotton manufactures. Under the former sub-head, we expect this year a revenue of close on £1 million. This is abnormally high even under peace conditions, and for the coming year we have assumed a yield of 2 2/3 million only. Under cotton manufactures, again, we have provided for a decrease of £100,000 owing to the congestion which has prevailed in the market for some time, which will probably be accentuated in present conditions. On the other hand, in the case of the export duty on rice, we have felt able to assume a substantial improvement (£170,000) on this year's revenue. The export of Indian rice to foreign countries has been specially low this year owing partly to the cessation of supplies to enemy countries, and also to the diversion of shipments to India proper in the early months of 1914-15 as a result of the shortage of crops in Northern India. With the present favourable agricultural outlook, we may expect that this latter factor will be no longer operative.

Under Railways, we take the net receipts at £260,000 less than the Revised estimate, and the gross receipts at £35.3 million, or £298,000 less. Here, too, the favourable agricultural outlook, and some degree of general trade recovery, may be expected to go far to counterbalance the loss of revenue in the extra four months during which war conditions are assumed to be operative.

Working expenses are taken at £19.9 million or £159,000 more than the Revised. As I have already explained, we could not in any case have hoped that the temporary decline of our railway revenue would be accompanied by a proportionate fall in the cost of carrying the reduced traffic. But apart from that, we have found it necessary to make considerable additional provision for the improvement of the equipment of the railway lines, which was represented to us to have fallen somewhat behind hand in recent years, and to have become a pressing requirement.

With the reduced traffic, the profits payable to companies will also be less and we have provided £197,000 less on this account, thus arriving at the net reduction given above.

### REVENUE—PROVINCIAL.

The aggregate Provincial revenue is estimated at £463,000 more than the Revised. Almost the whole of this improvement is contributed by the Provincial share—£379,000—of the increase under Land Revenue to which I have already referred. Apart from this, we cannot look, under continued war conditions, to any strong recovery from the position which the revenue returns for the later months of the present year have disclosed.

### EXPENDITURE—IMPERIAL.

The total Imperial expenditure for 1915-16 is estimated at about £52.4 million, being £244,000 less than the Revised. Our chief economy occurs under the Military services where we are budgeting for a reduction of £582,000. I shall revert to this branch of expenditure in a separate section of my speech, and need only say here that in the present situation we have thought it incumbnt upon us to postpone all military expenditure of an ordinary kind which is not immediately required. We shall be faced with some difficult and pressing problems under this head when the war is over, but the present is not the time and occasion when they can suitably be taken up. Apart from the Military charges, the circumstances of Imperial expenditure do not offer great scope for any drastic reduction of grants. We have, however, curtailed the provision for Imperial Civil Works by some £127,000. We also save automatically (to the extent of £272,000 by the recall of officers from leave. That of course implies an additional charge in India under salaries, but this is chiefly borne by the Provincial Governments. Against these economies, we have to provide an additional £520,000 to meet the interest charges on the borrowing programme which I shall shortly lay before the Council; and Opium expenditure shows a considerable increase, arising from the necessity of supplementing our supply of 'Bengal opium,' which we obtain from the Gangetic valley, by special purchases in Malwa.

The relief from Famine expenditure in 1915-16, while it eases our Budget under one head, adds to it under another, as it requires us to make a larger provision under the Famine Insurance Grant for reduction or avoidance of debt.

### EXPENDITURE—PROVINCIAL.

We estimate this at £31,755,000, or £691,000 less than the Revised and £2,293,000 less than the current year's Budget. As Honourable Members are aware, the fluctuations in the scale of outlay of the Provincial Governments are at present largely dependent, under the conditions established by the special grants of recent years, on the extent to which it is found possible for them to draw upon their large accumulated balances. When this year's Budget was framed, we authorised such overdrawals to the extent of £3.2 million; which has come down in the Revised, as I have already explained, to £2.2 million. We propose in the current year to allow them to draw on their balances to the extent of about £1 million only.

In present financial circumstances we might *prima facie* have been expected to require Local Governments not to draw on their balances next year at all, *i.e.*, to restrict their total expenditure to the revenue raised within the year. But as I have previously mentioned, Provincial revenues too are being affected by the war, and a restriction such as that suggested would have involved a drastic curtailment of normal standards of expenditure, besides arresting all further immediate development on education and sanitation, and interfering with the *quasi*-commitments into which Local Governments have entered in carrying out a programme of special expenditure on these objects which they had every reason to expect to be able to maintain. We find ourselves obliged therefore to recognise the practical need of some relief in this direction. The curtailment of total outlay which will still be necessary, and in regard to which we have received the most loyal co-operation from Local Governments, has resulted, as is natural, in a large reduction (£1,070,000) in the grants for expenditure on public works. Provision is made, however, for some additional outlay under Land Revenue, Police and some other heads.

We expect that with this restricted programme the aggregate Provincial balances on the 31st March 1916 will amount to £7 million. Of this, £2.5 million may be taken as accruing from special grants, mainly non-recurring, which have been made by the Government of India, mostly for expenditure in connection with education and sanitation.

### GENERAL RESULTS—IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Reverting to the table in paragraph 39, we estimate that in 1915-16 the total revenue, Imperial and Provincial, will be £80,347,000, and the total expenditure £84,180,000, resulting in an Imperial deficit of £2,770,000 and a Provincial deficit of £1,063,000, the latter to be found by drawing on the balances to the credit of Local Governments.

### WAYS AND MEANS FOR 1915-16.

This brings me to the question of the financing of our requirements in the second year of war. I will first give the main figures in millions of pounds, and then explain what they imply.

*Outlay.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Imperial deficit | | 2.8 |
| Provincial deficit | | 1.0 |
| Capital outlay— | | |
| Railways | 8.0 | |
| Irrigation | 1.1 | |
| Delhi | .3 | |
| | | 9.4 |
| Discharge of debt | | 1.0 |
| Unfunded debt | | .2 |
| Total | | 14.4 |
| *Add*—Discharge of temporary debt raised in 1914-15 | | 14.0 |
| Grand total | | 28.4 |

*Assets.*

| | |
|---|---|
| From balances | 4.5 |
| Rupee borrowing | 3.0 |
| Sterling borrowing | 6.5 |
| Famine Insurance and miscellaneous items | .4 |
| Total | 14.4 |
| *Add*—Renewal of temporary debt raised in 1914-15 | 14.0 |
| Grand total | 28.4 |

Figures in Million £.

We have to find funds from which to meet the Imperial deficit of the coming year and the expenditure by Local Governments in excess of the revenue which they expect to raise in the same period £1 million of debt, mainly in connection with the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway some years ago, is also due for discharge. By way of precaution, too, we are assuming the possibility of a withdrawal of £1 million more of savings banks deposits during the coming year. This counts as a liability against Unfunded Debt. We still get, however, as in normal years, some credits under this head, more particularly the substantial deposits annually paid into the State Provident funds, so that there is a considerable set-off to the withdrawals from the savings banks for which this estimate makes provision. There remains the head of Capital outlay, under which alone it is optional to us to curtail our commitments. We are very reluctant to do this in the case of Irrigation, and are accordingly providing the entire amount (£1,100,000) which our Public Works advisers consider they can spend. In the case of Railways, however, it is inevitable that some considerable reduction should be made, and in any case, even if funds had been available, it is unlikely that, in the present circumstances of manufacturing establishments at home, anything like the £12 million provided in the current year could again be spent. We have accordingly taken the next year's programme at £8 million. In considering the adequacy of this figure—and I regard it myself as the outside sum which it would be justifiable to provide under present conditions—it must also be remembered that, as stated in paragraph 44, a specially large provision has been made, on the revenue side, for closely connected expenditure on the equipment of our present lines. In the case of Delhi, we have made a very large reduction, confining the next year's grant, as I shall explain in a later section, to a working minimum. The total of these liabilities comes to about £14¼ million. In addition, as the statement shows, we have to include, as pending obligations requiring to be dealt with in connection with the coming year's financial programme, the discharge of the £7 million of India bills which the Secretary of State has raised in the current year, and the repayment of our loan of the same amount from the Gold Standard Reserve. Our total obligations are thus raised to some £28½ million.

The first of the resources on which we can draw as against these requirements is afforded by the large cash balances with which we shall close the current year. As I have already said, owing to the loans taken from the Gold Standard Reserve, we expect these to stand on 31st March next at about £21 million. Ordinarily we regard £16 1/3 million as a sufficient amount to hold in our treasuries in India and at home at the close of a financial year; and we thus have about £4¼ million which can be regarded as available towards meeting our liabilities generally and still leave a little margin over the normal closing balances. We shall also set aside from revenue, under the Famine Insurance Grant head, close on half a million for reduction or avoidance of debt, thus raising our assets to about £5 million. Even so, we are left, however, with some £9½ million still to find, and have also the £14 million of temporary debt still to consider. The question now is, how is this shortage to be dealt with?

### NO ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

The first method of adding to our resources which would naturally suggest itself—one which, we have very seriously considered—is to follow the lead of the mother country and impose special taxation; and I have no doubt that the majority of the members of this Council have been asking themselves, for some time past what line we shall take on this point. Those who have followed my remarks on the revenue position will, however, have already had their anxiety relieved. We do not propose on this occasion to raise any money by increased taxation. We should hesitate to do so to meet a deficiency in revenue which promised to be of a more or less abiding character. But the present circumstances are altogether peculiar. We know that, ordinarly, we can count on surpluses. India too has a very small unproductive debt; and, with trade conditions depressed, and the present abnormal rise in food prices in a large part of the country, we have come to the conclusion that we ought not to add to existing taxation unless it is absolutely necessary. We hold that this necessity has not yet arisen, since the deficits of the current and coming years are, as already stated, entirely the product of special and temporary circumstances; while, as regards ways and means, we see our way, in spite of these deficits, to financing all outlay immediately necessary. We have to bear in mind, too, in dealing with an essential point of policy like this, the possibility that an improvement of conditions, whether by the conclusion of peace or otherwise, may, after all, take place sooner than we are yet entitled to assume. When this occurs, we shall, I have no doubt, rapidly regain at any rate a large portion of the savings banks deposits which have been withdrawn from us, and may hope for improvement in other directions as well.

### BORROWING PROGRAMME FOR 1915-16.

To return, then—the taxation alternative being rejected—to the question of how we are to finance the need of the coming year. In the first place, we propose to continue the loan of £7 million from the Gold Standard Reserve and leave it still outstanding on the 31st March 1916. As I have already said, the money we shall thus employ would otherwise lie inert and the proposed transaction makes no difference to our actual stock of gold or our freedom to use it in supporting exchange. It merely requires the transfer from the Gold Standard to the Paper Currency Reserve of a certain amount of the gold we should otherwise hold in the former, since the gold thus added to the Paper Currency Reserve will enable the transfer therefrom of a corresponding quantity of rupees in aid of our Treasury balances.

The Secretary of State also intends to renew in 1915-16 the £7 million of India bills which he has raised this year. This disposes of the temporary debt for the time being, but still leaves us the original £9½ million to find.

We propose to obtain £3 million (4½ crores) of this amount in India. We shall of course raise this by a public loan if, when the time comes, this is found to be feasible. We raised Rs. 5 crores in the current year and with great success; but that was before the war, and I fully recognise that the circumstances are now entirely different. I must therefore in any case reserve the consideration of the time and the best method of borrowing in India next year, including, that is, the terms to be offered and the character of the loan. I recognise too that the circumstances prevalent in July, when we usually float our loans, may prove to be so unpropitious that we may find it desirable to have recourse to other methods for raising either a part or the whole of this amount: for example, one alternanative open to us might be to increase our borrowing from the Gold Standard Reserve.

In addition to the funds which we thus find in India, it is the Secretary of State's intention to raise £6½ million by fresh borrowing in England, either direct or through the agency of companies working State lines. I should add, however, as regards this, what I have already made clear as regards rupee borrowing, that this announcement is subject to the usual reservation that the amount may be varied later on if circumstances should render this advisable.

To sum up this examination of a complicated and difficult position, I may briefly state that we propose a reduced but still considerable Railway programme, a full standard of expenditure on Irrigation, and a minimum outlay on Delhi; while to meet our capital outlay and revenue deficits and our other various requirements, we contemplate renewing the temporary loans raised in the current year, and finding a further £9½ million by additional borrowings, whether permanent or temporary, in England or in India. We thus put ourselves in a position to finance all requirements with which, as far as we can at present see, we are likely to be confronted in the coming year, while at the same time providing for the maintenance of an adequate closing balance.

I have not taken into account in the above calculations the £4 million up to which the Secretary of State has permitted us to reduce the cash holdings of the Paper Currency Reserve. This money wil be primarily held available for loans to banks for the encouragement of credit and trade, without reducing our Treasury balances beyond what is prudent, while if there is any remainder it ought to be treated as a special reserve again unforseen contingencies. In a year in which there may be so many surprises, it is most desirable to have a reserve of this character.

## MILITARY SERVICES.

The table below shows the gross and net expenditure on Military Services for the coming year and the four years preceding:—

| | Gross. £ | Net. £ |
|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 ..... | 20,901,637 | 19,558,580 |
| 1912-13 ..... | 20,953,100 | 19,565,466 |
| 1913-14 ..... | 21,265,765 | 19,896,113 |
| 1914-15 (Budget ..... | 21,866,100 | 20,500,000 |
| 1914-15 (Revised) ..... | 21,802,400 | 20,486,700 |
| 1915-16 (Budget) ..... | 21,220,300 | 20,000,000 |

The net expenditure in the current year is expected to fall below the Budget provision framed in March last by £13,000 only due to an anticipated decrease of £64,000 in expenditure, partly counterbalanced by a fall of £51,000 in receipts. The war has necessarily affected the Military estimates of the year in a very considerable degree. On the one hand it has led to some temporary savings in charges as a consequence of exchanges and re-arrangements of troops, of the partial suspension of the Arms Traffic operations in the Persian Gulf, and of the usual trooping service, and also with reference to diminished supply of stores from Europe. *Per contra*, extra expenditure had to be incurred for the protection of India and in connection with the internment of citizens of hostile countries; the prices of food supplies throughout the year show an increase; and the receipts from payment-issues of clothing, provisions, etc., have fallen below the normal standard.

For the coming year the net Military expenditure has been fixed at £20 million, or £487,000 lower than the Revised, and £500,000 less than the Budget provision of the present year. In consequence of the war, expenditure is being restricted to what is considered essential for the maintenance of efficiency and the protection of the country, while a further fall in receipts must be anticipated and has been taken into account. Provision has been made for a continuance of work on certain Royal Indian Marine vessels now on order, for the improvement of the accommodation of Indian combatants and non-combatants, and for progress with the new cantonment of Delhi. A considerable amount of expenditure usually incurred on trooping and the prevention of gun running on our borders temporarily disappears. The trend of food prices, however, continues upward, and this has been provided for by a 5 per cent. increase on the Budget provision of 1914-15 on this account.

### WAR EXPENDITURE.

The figures given above do not include very considerable expenditure which is being undertaken on behalf of the Imperial Government, in the matter of the supply of munitions of war and other stores to the forces of the Empire engaged in active operations, since such outlay is made good to us by His Majesty's Government.

They do, however, include—and I desire to lay special emphasis on this fact—the sums which, under arrangements with His Majesty's Government, initiated by a Resolution brought forward in this Council last autumn, India contributes towards the cost of the war, that is the portion of the total expenditure incurred on the expeditionary forces despatched from this country which she would have had to defray had they remained in India under peace conditions. These arrangements, I may remind the Council, have received constitutional ratification by Resolutions passed in both Houses of Parliament. Your Excellency, speaking in this Council on the 8th September last, mentioned that, on a rough estimate, these arrangements would cost India about £1 million during the current year. That estimate, however, was framed with reference to the expeditionary force we originally sent to Europe. The scale and the directions in which troops from India have since been utilised for the operations which the armies of the King-Emperor are carrying on against his enemies in various parts of the world have since been greatly enlarged; and we now anticipate, though the complicated calculations involved are still subject to further examination, that India's contribution towards the cost of the troops she has furnished will amount to £1.9 million during the current year, and to £4.8 million in 1915-16, on the assumption, which has governed our estimates throughout, that the war will continue to the end of March 1916.

The figures just given do not, however, represent the full measure of India's offering towards the expenses of the war. The Indian Princes who have placed their Imperial Service Troops at our disposal in connection with the expeditionary forces are also bearing the normal charges which would fall upon them in peace time, only the additional or war charges being met by His Majesty's Government. Further, some of the Princes have also made generous pecuniary contributions towards the general cost of the war; and I may make special mention here of the fact that his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, as indicated in your Excellency's speech to this Council on the 8th September, has given Rs. 50 lakhs (£333,000) in this way, while his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has made a contribution of Rs. 60 lakhs (£400,000). Other similar contributions bring such aggregate donations to £768,000, of which we expect that £480,000 will be paid in the current year and the balance in 1915-16. Though these loyal and spontaneous contributions are, in the first instance, paid into us, we have no intention of deriving any benefit therefrom. They will be passed on to His Majesty's Government by an equivalent deduction in the charges we should otherwise have to make against them in connection with special war expenditure.

## RAILWAYS (CAPITAL OUTLAY.

The following statement gives the figures of railway capital expenditure on State-owned lines included within the Railway programme for the coming year:—

| | 1914-15 (Revised). £ | 1915-16 (Budget). £ |
|---|---|---|
| Open lines including rolling stock ..... | 10,372,700 | 6,947,000 |
| Lines under construction— | | |
| (a) Started in previous years ..... | 1,259,700 | 719,700 |
| (b) Started in current year ..... | ... | 333,300 |
| | 11,632,400 | 8,000,000 |

As I have already explained, the financial position necessarily requires a material curtailment of the Railway programme for 1915-16 as compared with the figures reached in the three preceding years. The greater part of the money included within the reduced programme is as usual devoted to the improvement of open lines and rolling stock.

We are still able to provide for an appreciable amount of railway extension at the cost of Imperial funds; while the progress of construction by the agency of private enterprise and District Boards, though retarded by the war, will not by any means be stopped. Last year I informed the Council that in 1913-14 seven different undertakings, with an intended mileage of 292, had been sanctioned for construction, either under branch line terms or as feeder lines financed by District Boards in Madras, and, but for the war, there would doubtless, as I anticipated then, have been at least as good progress this year, for in its first six months branch line companies had been successfully floated for the construction of 172 miles of railway. Since then, in spite of the war, the capital required for three branch lines of railway, involving a mileage of 62, has been successfully raised while several District Board projects are likely to mature in the near future.

The final net profit on railways was estimated in the current year's budget at 1.14 per cent. of the capital on the method then adopted, and would have been 1.08 per cent. on the altered basis above explained. We now estimate it at only 0.53 per cent. this year and 0.32 next, the result, of course, of the falling off in net railway earnings which I have already dealt with in my review of the revenue estimates. It must, however, be remembered that, as I said last year, the foregoing figures include some capital outlay on protective railways, and also that, in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, the interest charges include certain annuity and sinking fund payments which really go to the discharge of debt.

## IRRIGATION (CAPITAL OUTLAY).

The financial position of our great irrigation undertakings may be gathered from the following table. The figures are in thousands of pounds.

| Particulars. | 1914-15. (Revised.) | 1915-16. (Budget.) |
|---|---|---|
| PRODUCTIVE WORKS. | | |
| Capital outlay to end of each year .. .. .. .. | 35,821 | 36,911 |
| Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation .. | 4,339 | 4,397 |
| Total expenses, including interest on debt .. .. | 2,391 | 2,438 |
| Net profit .. .. .. | 1,948 | 1,959 |
| Percentage of net profit to capital outlay .. .. | 5.44 | 5.30 |
| PROTECTIVE WORKS. | | |
| Capital outlay to end of each year .. .. .. .. | 5,354 | 5,840 |
| Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation .. | 102 | 115 |
| Total expenses, including interest on debt .. .. | 239 | 257 |
| Net loss .. .. .. | 137 | 142 |
| Percentage of net loss to capital outlay .. .. | 2.56 | 2.43 |
| MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. | | |
| Direct receipts .. .. .. | 273 | 283 |
| Expenditure .. .. .. | 1,021 | 949 |
| Net loss .. .. .. | 748 | 666 |

## DELHI EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure under the capital head, "51—Initial expenditure on the new Capital," during the current year will according to present expectations, amount to £363,000 as compared with the budget provision of £666,000. As I said last year, the exact degree of progress to be expected in work immediately connected with the intended buildings could not be settled with any precision until the project estimate had been fully considered and eventually sanctioned. If the somewhat conjectural budget estimate has thus proved to be unduly sanguine, the cause is to be found mainly in the care which has been exercised in considering the various main projects before expenditure was incurred. Thus, in the case of the irrigation scheme for the new city, it was decided to consider several alternative methods of solving the problem before setting work in hand, and the allotment for irrigation works thus remained unutilised. Similarly, work cannot safely be commenced on the larger sanitary projects, such as water supply and sewerage until the detailed plans and estimates have been prepared and sanctioned, and much of the time of the Delhi Committee's staff has been occupied in work of this kind. Moreover, in view of the outbreak of war, we have welcomed a slower rate of progress than was originally contemplated. The lapse which has occurred is a useful addition to our general resources, and the avoidance of large commitments in the current year has facilitated the curtailment of the grant in 1915-16, to which I shortly refer.

In the special circumstances of the present time, we have thought it desirable to reduce the grant for the coming year to a minimum. The Budget accordingly includes a provision of £267,000 only, which will suffice to carry on, in some degree, the work already in progress, and so obviate the deterioration of material and the disbanding of establishments.

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The Syndicate of the Madras University has nominated Mr. William Robert Scott, Litt. D. D., PHIL., Lecturer in Political Economy, University of St. Andrew's, as University Professor of Indian Economics. The appointment is subject to the sanction of the Senate.

# A PAGE FOR THE HOME.


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(Continued on 6th column.)

## FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The tea-jacket or rest-coat is very much in evidence in these times, when every woman is "doing something," and gets home in the afternoon or evening much too fagged out to think of any change of dress except into easy slippers and the garment here indicated. Some of the examples one sees are picturesque in the extreme—one such is suggested below; but others there are that can be evolved by any artistic soul from lengths of brocade, satin, or velvet "picked up" at the recent sales and be a joy to wearer and onlooker. A pretty idea is to have slippers to match the coat; and the ingenious woman can manage this little detail for herself if she will only provide herself with the additional bit of material necessary for the purpose. Use a worn-out slipper for a pattern, cutting the upper completely off so as to get the exact size and shape, and the rest is easy.

### A NEW MODEL.

Shown below we have a costume suggesting several styles of earlier days. The bodice is very tight and the skirt is very full. It is made of oyster-white velvet or moire silk. The bodice is cut to resemble a certain feature of old castles! It has the new high fitting collar, which is surmounted by a frill of Belgian lace to match that edging the sleeves. The trimming is seal musquash, and the distinctive buttons are tortoiseshell. The toque is very military in its style, is of the seal musquash and the aigrette shades from sky to black. The muff, also of seal musquash, is barrel-shaped. The special feature in the costume is the cut of the lower part of the coat-bodice, and care must be exercised in getting this detail absolutely correct. The sleeves are set in at the shoulder, are of full length, and the "cut-up" effect is simulated by buttons. Altogether this is a very smart and up-to-date costume.

### A PRETTY NEGLIGEE.

A very dainty negligée wrap is here presented for your admiration and possession. It is of apple-green crepe-de-chine, and is trimmed below the waist by a deep band of brocade in tones of tete-de-negre Nattier-blue, and old rose. A finger-width of skunk adorns the collar, front, and sleeves; and the throat bow is of the brocade with a big topaz in the centre. The buttons are covered with the crepe-de-chine. The bodice is cut all in one, and has the still favourite high-upstanding collar. The sleeves are long and plain; and would be very warm and comfortable for chilly days. The entire garment is chic and becoming, and would be a very gratifying adjunct to the wardrobe.

### HAT FOR THE EARLY SPRING.

In matters millinerial as in every other direction it is well to seize time by the forelock; and although we are still in the embrace of winter the lengthening days remind us that spring will be here before long; and our thoughts inevitably turn lovingly and longingly towards new hats. The example presented here is built on the prevailing military lines, and is of varnished black straw. This material is much used for demi-saison hats. The trimming is a wreath of silk flowers all round close to the head in tones of terra-cotta and lily green. A white made-up osprey springs from the back. The hat is a dainty model, and could be easily copied in any colour or material desired.

## THE LAW AND THE WOMAN.

### A JUDGE ON SOME LEGAL PHENOMENA.

In these days few women look upon themselves as favoured by the law, but Judge Parry, in "The Law and the Poor," claims that the woman is often in a better legal position than the man. "Like the infant," he writes, "she is indeed the darling of the law, and a married woman can, and does, have a real good time at the expense of her own particular tyrant, man. How many of the debt-collecting cases in the County Court are concerned with the good lady who runs into debt unknown to the husband! True, in many of these the husband has a possible defence, but the good man is generally a sporting, careless fellow, and pays his five shillings a month in the belief that debt is a natural consequence of matrimony."

### PRIVILEGES OF THE MARRIED.

"When it comes to committing wrongs," adds the Judge, "the married woman is the only legal personality that is privileged to forget her duty to her neighbour at someone else's expense. Her unhappy husband is always liable for the damages and costs, although he may have done his best to hinder the wrong that has been done. If in his absence on the daily round the good lady slanders her neighbour's wife, or trespasses on her neighbour's garden, to commit the further wrong of slapping her neighbour's infant, the husband, for the purpose of paying damages, is regarded by the law as being a joint offender. The law supposes that a wife acts under her husband's directions."

### THE HUSBAND OF THE GOSSIP.

Judge Parry elaborates the absurdity still further. "You may not suspect that your good lady is given to slander, assault, and such like indiscretions, but, if it so happens, you have to pay. Nor do I see what steps you can take to hinder the lady from trespasses which she has the mind to commit. For if you were to place her under lock and key I believe a sentimental High Court judge would grant her a *habeas corpus* that she might go out again into the wide, wide world, and exercise her undoubted right of committing wrong at her husband's expense."

### THE BACKDOOR TALLYMAN.

The Judge makes a strong protest against backdoor trading—that touting system which has got so many servant girls and others in difficulties. "As soon," he writes, "as a boy or a girl begins to earn wages the Evil One, in the shape of some kind of tallyman, is at his or her elbow with a watch or a ring or a family Bible or a musical instrument or a shoddy sewing-machine, the possession of which can be gloriously enjoyed on payment of the first instalment.

### THE MISTRESS AS DEFENDER.

"I do not say that boys and girls must not buy their experience of the world and pay for it, but the law need not assist the knave in making it more expensive than is necessary. I have known several cases of young servants leaving good places and running off in terror because they have been served with a blue-paper 'frightener' with a lot of law jargon about imprisonment on it, threatening them with dire penalties because an instalment was due on a gold ring. More might certainly be done to prevent backdoor trading, and there is no more reason why area touts should be allowed to infest the streets than the lower class of bookmakers."

Mistresses can do a good deal to protect their maids from the wiles of the backdoor canvassers. In some cases a suitable letter on the girl's behalf to a firm threatening penalties will work wonders.

*Reproduced from "The Sphere."*

**A Lovely Wrap of Velvet and Fur.**

## THE TUDOR NOTE IN HEAD-DRESS.

The raising of the hair, which is slowly coming into fashion, has a tendency to age people rather unbecoming. There are, however, methods of effecting the change which to some faces and worn with certain headdresses are by no means unbecoming. Brushed back rather flat from the sides of the head and, after the first inch or two, allowed to puff out, the hair is gathered up into an inconspicuous knot, something after the fashion of the portraits of Queen Elizabeth. Upon such a hair-dressing should be worn a kind of velvet beret—that is a hat made like a tam-o'-shanter without the surrounding band. Two or three smallish ostrich plumes sloping from the side on which the beret is tilted give an appearance that is very Tudor-like in shape.

Most hair-dressing becomes a matter of custom, of course, but this vogue, more than most, is only suited to some people. A rather small face is necessary to give it the best effect, but a high forehead is for once no disadvantage. A very small quantity of hair goes a very long way, and a very *chic* effect can be achieved with almost no hair at all by slightly waving the hair from the roots, brushing it back after the fashion of the "nut," and then pushing it slightly forward to give a full appearance. It makes, however, distinctly for style as opposed to prettiness, and as such must be carried out with severity. It is therefore only possible to the few. Needless to say, softness must be combined with such a fashion. The Tudors achieved this by means of a ruff. In these days, too, the ruff is no less becoming, but in winter its place can be taken very successfully by fur, worn tight round the neck—not with the ends hanging in melancholy stole fashion.

*Reproduced from "The Sketch."*

**Miss Malvina Longfellow in Lady Levy-Lever's "Torches of Fate."**

The Athens correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" says that despatches from Constantinople report that the Goeben is now useless as a warship, and is being used as a hospital ship.

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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